

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HANS SCHAROUN:  
Works 1933 - 1945

James Adam Anderson

Bachelor of Science in Art and Design  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
1976

Submitted to the Department of Architecture  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
of the degree  
Master of Architecture  
at the  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
February 1985

(c) James A. Anderson 1985

signature of the author

James A. Anderson  
Department of Architecture  
18 January 1985

certified by

Maurice K. Smith  
Professor of Architecture  
thesis supervisor

accepted by

Shun Kanda  
Chairman  
departmental committee for graduate students

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY

FEB 22 1985

LIBRARIES

Rotch



Room 14-0551  
77 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
Ph: 617.253.2800  
Email: [docs@mit.edu](mailto:docs@mit.edu)  
<http://libraries.mit.edu/docs>

## **DISCLAIMER OF QUALITY**

Due to the condition of the original material, there are unavoidable flaws in this reproduction. We have made every effort possible to provide you with the best copy available. If you are dissatisfied with this product and find it unusable, please contact Document Services as soon as possible.

Thank you.

The images contained in this document are of the best quality available.

The Author grants to M.I.T. the right to reproduce and distribute publicly copies of this document in whole or in part.

Those text documents originating at the Deutsche Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Landesarchive, Berlin, and Geheimstaatsarchiv, Berlin have been eliminated from the archival and library copies, as those institutions reserve the copyrights.

Those graphic documents originating at the Akademie der Kuenste, Berlin, for which the AdK has reserved the copyright, because they are unpublished, are available for view at the AdK in their Scharoun Archive.

1.: Abstract

The Architecture of Hans Scharoun:  
Works  
1933 - 1945

by  
James Adam Anderson

Submitted to the Department of Architecture  
on  
18 January 1985  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of  
Master of Architecture

ABSTRACT

This document is a catalogue of the architectural and settlement- designs conceived and executed by the architect Hans Bernhard Scharoun between the years 1933 and 1945. It is a chronology of the work. The projects are illustrated and the most significant features of each are noted. The analytical principles and rough taxonomy outlined in the course of their use in the discourse will serve further investigation of the architect's work.

The purpose of the work is to bring documentary evidence related to Scharoun's work, to the contemporary social history, and to the nature of practice under the conditions particular to this period into a form convenient to support further research.

A list of works is included. It reflects the changes to the list in (Pfankuch,76) based on knowledge gained during the course of this investigation.

Thesis advisor: Maurice Keith Smith  
Title: Professor of Architecture



## Table of Contents

1.:: Abstract	3
Chapter One: Introduction	6
Chapter Two: Timelines	11
2.1 Themes	12
2.2 Social History	12
2.3 Architectural Events	13
2.4 Scharoun Projects	13
Appendix A: Documentation	426
2.5 Documents	427
2.6 AdK.Rostock Town Hall	428
2.7 Ring documents	430
2.8 >>Neugestaltung<< regulations	435
2.9 KDAI documents	437
2.10 KDAI Platform Speech	442
2.11 BDA 30sprogramme	444
2.12 NS controls	447
2.13 NS controls: RKbK.281136	448
2.14 NS controls: BDVJP.040837	448
2.15 NS controls: RKbK.010541	449
2.16 NS controls: design review	450
2.17 Scharoun programme: 20s	451
2.18 Scharoun programme	455
2.19 Scharoun programme: 20s Breslauer Akademie	458
2.20 personal correspondence: LS.HS.250830	459
2.21 personal correspondence: CC.AS.120532	460
2.22 personal correspondence: LS.HS.170234	461
2.23 personal correspondence: LS.HS.190334	463
2.24 personal correspondence: LS.HS.170235	464
2.25 personal correspondence: LS.HS.150844	465

2.26 NS controls: HS.PBfd.190336	466
2.27 NS controls: PBfd.HS.280336	468
2.28 NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436	470
2.29 NS controls: HS.PBfd.080436	473
2.30 NS controls: PBfd.HS.251136	475
2.31 NS controls: HS.PBfd.281136	476
2.32 NS controls: PBfd.HS.041236	478
2.33 NS controls: HS.PBfd.291236	480
2.34 RKbK / Chamber of Arts	482
2.35 Verordnung ueber Baugestaltung: RAM.101136	483
2.36 SS regional planning guidelines	484
2.37 NS programme	489
2.38 contemporary situation: Smith.1942	490
2.39 (Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel	496
 Appendix B: List of Works	 500
 Appendix C: Abbreviations	 518
 Appendix D: Bibliography	 521
 Acknowledgements	 534

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

The "TIMELINE" presents six paths through the the events of the years 1933 - 1945. The events from various aspects of life are layed out together on the open page, to attempt to bring connections among the events to light. The visual connections should not be understood as causal implications, but rather indicate contributing events. These events presented took place during the years of Nazi rule in Germany. Less immediate sources may be further away in time than the thirteen year span of this period allows, in which cases short discursions were in order.

The tactic has been to arrange the contributing events in parallel paths, laid across two pages, in order to present them in a fashion which is asynchronous, yet not independent. It was adopted because the subject investigated defies description either as phases of a design philosophy, or according to a directed chronological progression. The categories which had yet been developed to describe

Scharoun's work [1] have attempted to interpret it in light of knowledge built up through analysis of work by other architects [2] or according to categories which have proved successful when applied to styles. [3] At the outset of this investigation, I was aware of two methods to represent an architect's practice. The first is rooted in formal analysis. It proposes that architecture manifests a set of beliefs, at various levels, from subconscious myths to explicit rules. The work exists as the boundary between the knowledge or the beliefs of the architect - the practice - and the culture at large. Once handed over, a work is accepted or rejected, praised or damned depending on how well the culture appreciates those qualities to which the architecture aspires, or how well the architect, in their thinking, can premeditate the state of the culture. It is a model of architecture which allows for styles and phases, for influences and epitomies.

The other method presupposes that the society defines the role the architect is privileged to play, it compels the

- 
1. (Jones,78), (Borsi,)
  2. for example, Haering's analysis of his own work
  3. studies of expressionism or the international style, for instance

architect to design according to prescribed norms. It is a model which looks for shifts in design through locating social transitions.

The consequence of working with the material over the last two years, of residing in the land of Linzer torte and Luebecker Marzipan, has been that I am not prepared to separate these two analytical methods. Instead I seek a means to represent the events which communicates the qualities of both. My knowledge of Scharoun's practice seems to be moving towards a "thick description", yet as it still remains beyond the restrictions of the single line of discourse, -I have chosen, as an interim form, to present the information as a two dimensional discourse: in one sense, the time proceeds through each component, allowing each its autonomy of internal development; in the other, the connections among components, between the columns, supports the proposed contributive nature of contemporary events as the visual connection across the page guides the readers' grasp of the events. This framework of parallel time sequencing will allow a "less-prejudicial" ordering of the material at the same time as it introduces correspondences among the domains, without requiring the dependancy which a single discourse introduces. It is a "neutral" medium for the further growth of the research.

One further source for the impetus to this ordering method resides in Scharoun's practice itself. The individual designs do not readily submit to overriding ordering principles, and the course of his practice raises defies classification into phases. One is left to search for the paths of continuity, without respectively eliminating some essential quality in the interest of clear boundaries or avoiding the remarkable contradictions in the interest of the story line.

The first interest to study the architecture of Hans Scharoun came because I was perplexed by his designs, by their apparent formal disorder, and sought to make the formal groundrules for such a system explicit. I would claim now that such a system does not exist in any clear, consistent form. The only account can be one which traces those threads of continuity in formal principles which pass along his practice, overlapping, advancing and receding as the culture evolves and transforms. It is possible to identify the duration, the range of action of each thread, to make them available to relations without yet requiring a complete description of the system which they constitute.

### layout

The sequenced paths are set out across the opened surface,

to display - from the left edge - first those themes which reappear in his practice, next remarks on contemporary social and political events, next selected occurrences within the practice of architecture, and finally a display of the products of his practice. Figures appear near to the appropriate point in time. The appendices at the end of this document contain references, in the original german, along with a list of works.

Chapter Two

Timelines



T.Themes.1

SH.Social History.1

## 2.1 Themes

This sequence records the appearance and charts the course of various themes and propositions in the work of Scharoun.

## 2.2 Social History

This sequence relates the events contemporary to Scharoun's practice. It also contains the notes to myself, the remarks on the correlation between what had happened and how I see it.

The events presented out of these almost twenty years were collected with the thought in mind, to bring together those events which contributed to the devastated environment, the political situation, and the social desolation in Berlin after the war. They should not be reviewed in search of causal connections, but rather in order to make the intermediate step, to outline those events which made possible, in a physical, logistical, or conceptual sense, those events which followed.

One such instance is the relation between domestic prosperity, and as such domestic tranquility, the armaments escalation, and the pursuant war. The massive investment in militarisation stabilized the domestic economy, while the annexation policy ensured that an appearance of wealth would be maintained. This left enough maneuvering room to allow the NS to retain a hold on the country, continue to their policies of domestic industrial, legal, and environmental reform.

AE.Architectural Events.1

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

## 2.3 Architectural Events

This sequence charts the passage of events in the practice of architecture and for Scharoun's practice in particular.

## 2.4 Scharoun Projects

This sequence relates the events strictly internal to Scharoun's practice. It includes the span of execution and the technical and formal description of each project, as well as references to notes regarding association and collaboration with other architects.

2.3.1.::: 1893

-- SEPTEMBER

20. Hans Bernhard Scharoun born in Bremerhaven, Germany the son of the sales director to the recently founded Karlsberg Brewery. After 1897, the family lived in the brewery, at the edge of the harbor. As his siblings were not the right age, he developed friendships through school with Hans Helmut and Juergen Hoffmeyer. Their father, Georg Hoffmeyer, was an architect and the director of a construction contracting firm. His work yard was Scharoun's playground, and the construction office was the site of Scharoun's first practical experience. [40]

2.4.1.::: 1893

T.Themes.1

SH.Social History.1

2.1.1.:: 1893

2.2.1.:: 1893

2.1.2.:: 1914

2.2.2.:: 1914

2.1.3.:: 1918

2.2.3.:: 1918

AE.Architectural Events.1

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

2.3.2.:: 1914

Scharoun concludes his training at the Technical College of Berlin. He leaves his studies without a formal termination, in order to act as the representative and assistant to his professor, Paul Kruchen.

2.4.2.:: 1914

2.3.3.:: 1918

He works as the deputy director of an office for construction consulting as part of the program for the reconstruction of East Prussia. The fortune to have been assigned a non-combat activity spares him the fate of many of his childhood friends.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-62:  
Guest House on Lake Goldaper

AE.1918.3

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-63:  
Gutzeit House

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-64:  
Thierfeldt Farm  
Reconstruction

2.4.3.:: 1918

2.3.4.:: 1919

He establishes a freelance practice in

AE.1919.4

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

Insterburg/ East Prussia.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-65:  
photographs of farmhouse renovations  
carried out in EastPrussia

2.4.4.:: 1919

## T.Themes.1

## SH.Social History.1

2.1.4.:: 1919

2.2.4.:: 1919

2.1.5.:: 1920

2.2.5.:: 1920

2.1.6.:: 1921

2.2.6.:: 1921

2.1.7.:: 1922

2.2.7.:: 1922

AE.1919.4

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

2.3.5.: 1920

Marriage to Anna Marie Hoffmeyer



AE.1920.5

PROJ.Scharoun Project:



Figure 2-66:  
 Anna Marie Hoffmeyer  
 Hans Scharoun

(see bw55.4 )

The marriage was the continuation of a friendship from childhood, with the family Hoffmeyer, from Bremerhaven, and with their daughter Anna-Marie in particular. The links to Bremerhaven, to the sea, and to the landscape were always strong, as were the debts to the family Hoffmeyer, for the support Mr Hoffmeyer - in his position as the head of a major construction and development firm - gave HS in his early strivings to come to grips with things visual and physical.

2.4.5.: 1920

2.3.6.: 1921

Haering Plans for central train station in Leipzig explore interpretation of "organic" as resemblance between the size, configuration of a space and the quality, amount of movement through it.

AE.1921.6

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

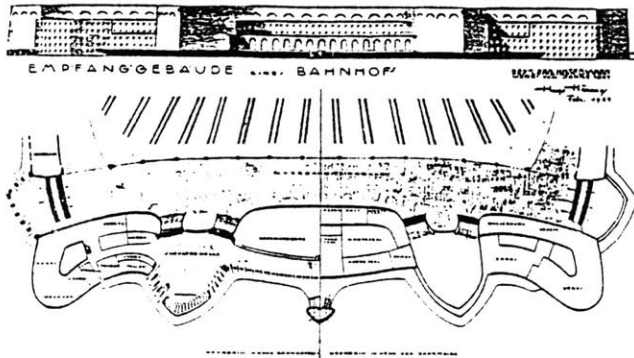


Figure 2-67:  
 Leipzig Train Station Competition  
 main floor plan.  
 originally from 1907 competition.  
 (JoedJ1965,f9)

Haering Plans for house employing curved walls, few corners, and central circulation, the shape of which is implied by the volume remaining from the adjacent spaces. The proposals for the design of the roof remark on no inherent contradiction presented by placing a sloped roof ontop of such a modern plan.

AE.1921.7

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

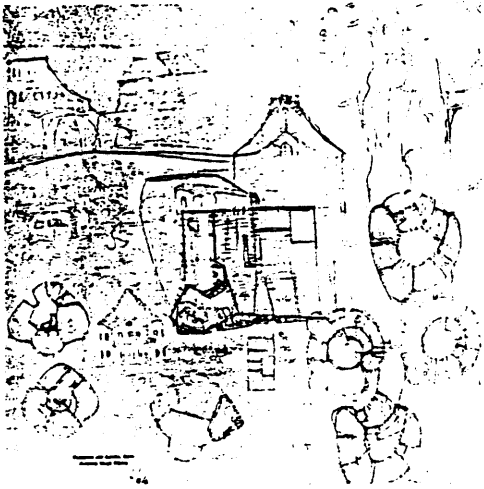


Figure 2-68:  
Dwelling house.  
plans and elevations (JoedJ1965,f11).

2.4.6.:: 1921

AE.1921.7

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

2.3.7.:: 1922

Haering three plans for dwellings begin to apply the proposition: spaces for narrowly defined, or contained use can be developed along rectilinear lines; outer form and intermediate spaces may be curved so as to reconcile divergent stipulations, contingent conditions within the same physical surface or same volume: uses in the larger spaces may be identified with partial - three wall containment.

AE.1922.8

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

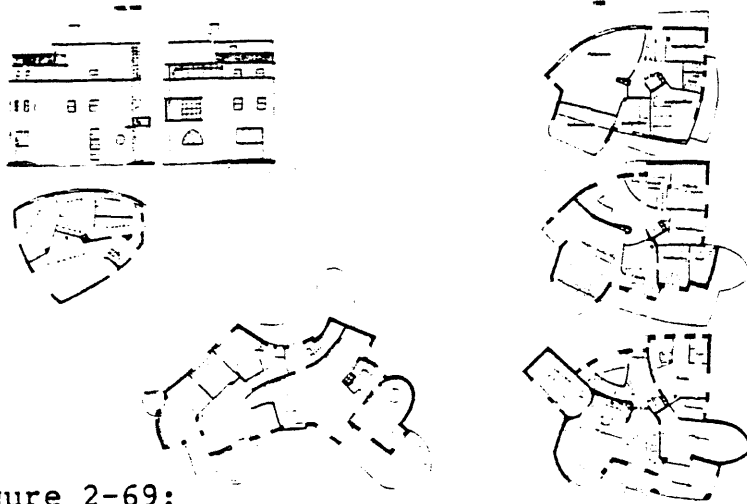


Figure 2-69:  
 (JoedJl965,f16-22) Dwelling designs  
 plans, elevations.

Note that Haering has employed flat roofs, yet retained the window compositions of the earlier projects [41]

2.4.7.:: 1922

2.3.8.:: 1924

Haering Garkau farm complex.

---

41. the Roemer house for example

AE.1924.9

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

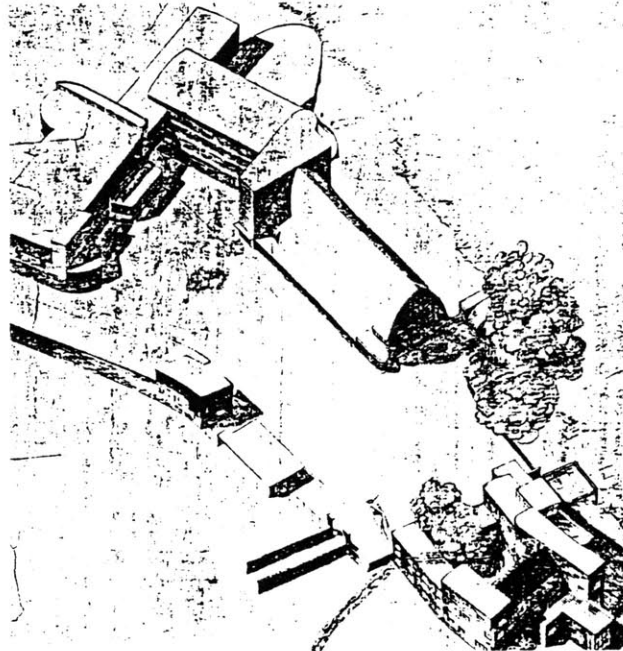


Figure 2-70:  
Garkau  
axonometric

the same propositions from the dwelling designs are applied to the assembly of a building complex. Within the individual buildings, the dialectic is abandoned for commitment to assembly of either strictly orthogonal or strictly swung spaces.

AE.1924.10

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

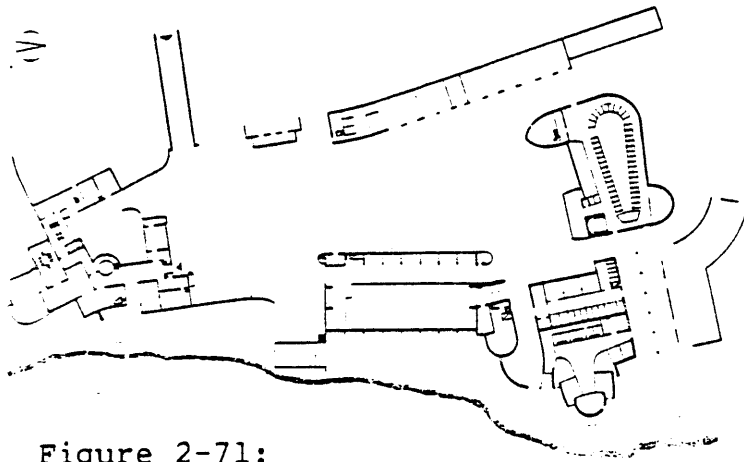
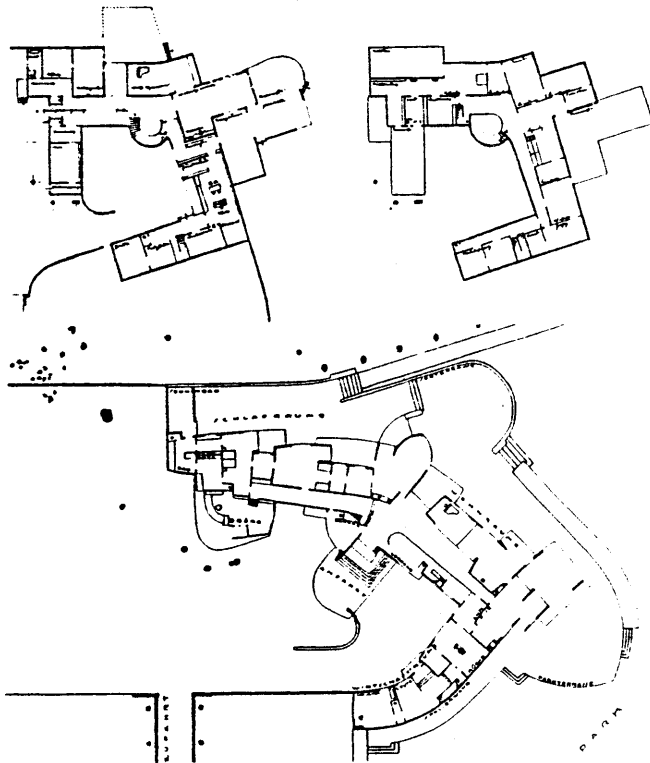


Figure 2-71:  
Garkau farm complex  
plans  
(JoedJ1965, f26-29)

2.4.8.: 1924



T.Themes.1

SH.Social History.1

2.1.8.: 1924

2.2.8.: 1924

2.1.9.: 1925

2.2.9.: 1925



AE.1924.10

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1

2.3.9.:: 1925

Scharoun closes the Insterburg practice in order to accept the nomination as a position as a professor at the State(?) Akademy for Fine and Applied Arts in Breslau.

AE.1925.11

PROJ.Scharoun Projects.1



Figure 2-72:  
Hans Scharoun

(see bw55.1)

-- JANUARY

22. The BDA responds [42] to a draft of setback regulations, circulated by the Ministry of Welfare, suggesting that to renew the obsolete setback guidelines [43] would not be worth the effort, that an advance for urban planning would be made only by a new urban design law, to be drawn up in consultation with all areas of expertise.

2.4.9.: 1925

---

42. (GSA, Repl91, Nr.86, p.90)

43. Baufluchtliniengesetz

AE.1925.12

PROJ.1925.2

-- DECEMBER

The design for an Urban Design Law [44] contains the then common paragraphs forbidding disfigurement of a context, along with an innovative paragraph empowering the BP to make positive formal stipulations regarding the qualities to be present in any given urban context.

2.3.10.: 1926

Haering Studies for the Berlin Secession competition: in this scheme the polarity between the contained, orthogonal spaces and the flowing, movement spaces becomes clear.

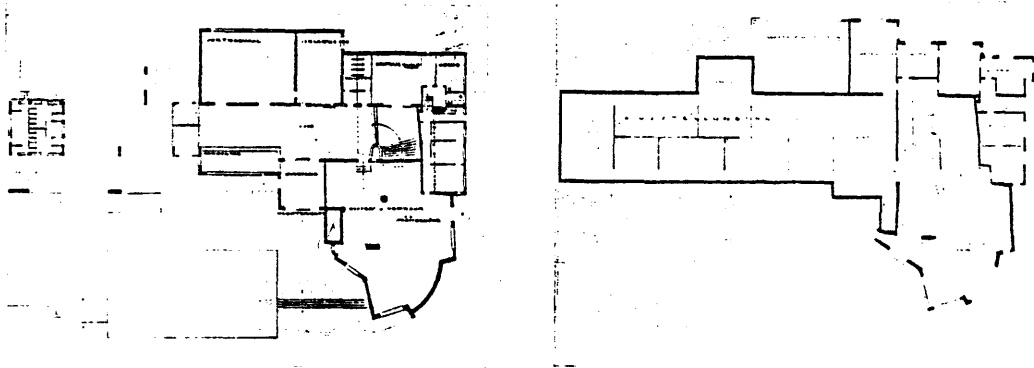


Figure 2-73:  
Berlin Secession  
plans.  
(JoedJ1965, f45-46)

AE.1926.13

PROJ.1925.2

HS Member of the Ring. Maintains an architectural office with Kruchen and Rading in Berlin. [45]

2.4.10.: 1926

T.Themes.1

SH.Social History.1

2.1.10.:: 1926

2.2.10.:: 1926

2.1.11.:: 1927

2.2.11.:: 1927

T.1926.2

SH.1927.3

-- JULY

The Weissenhof demonstrated, in its development, a shift in the body of Scharoun's programme, away from the deployment of self contained volumes towards the establishment of a reference surface, or line, which then serves to unify some set of components, each developed independently. It is especially in the emphasis placed on line, on edges in the final drawings, that one begins to see how Scharoun is moving away from bounded, whether complete, or incomplete, masses. This could indicate an influence of either Mendelsohn [1]

or from Slapeta. [2]

It is also the first project in which he creates a clear distinction among spaces according to their respective openness.

AE.1926.13

PROJ.1925.2

2.3.11.:: 1927

DBZ: publisher, Prof Erich Blunk;  
editor Reg. Baumeister Fritz Eiselen

2.4.11.:: 1927

-- JULY

23. Single family house at the Weissenhof exhibition in Stuttgart. The earliest versions of the house were much closer in style to the other works in the exhibition. Instead of developing the rear walls as surfaces which contain an arrangement of use and access, placing the enclosed uses against the north wall and leaving the representational spaces free to open towards the sun at the south, the design developed from a system of considered masses, dimensioned and interlocked according to preferences for harmonious relations and an interest in volumetric composition.

---

45. am Schlieffenufer 15.

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.3

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-89:  
Weissenhof Exhibition House  
Preliminary Design  
Plans

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-90:  
Elevations

This is succeeded by an intermediate form in which he begins to establish the relation between the transverse and the



AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.4

longitudinal directions. The roof is directed back to front, while the stair, in the curved form, distinguishes a back and front for the house where it carries the rear wall, unbroken, around the corner, in contrast to the south face, which remains a composition of prisms and planes. At one stage, the access path proceeds along the longitudinal axis, from entry to fountain.

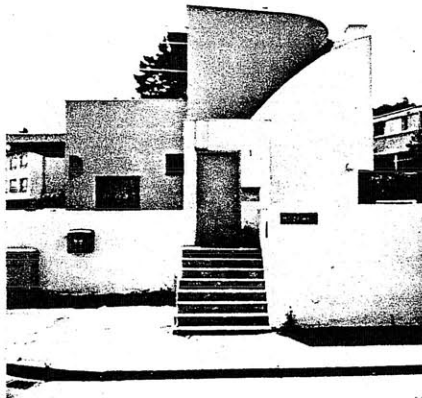


Figure 2-91:  
Weissenhof House  
East View

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.5



Figure 2-92:  
Weissenhoff House  
SE View

In the ultimate form, the access is reduced in strength, and the spaces are organized, according to a transverse direction of the spaces, from north wall to the view on the south

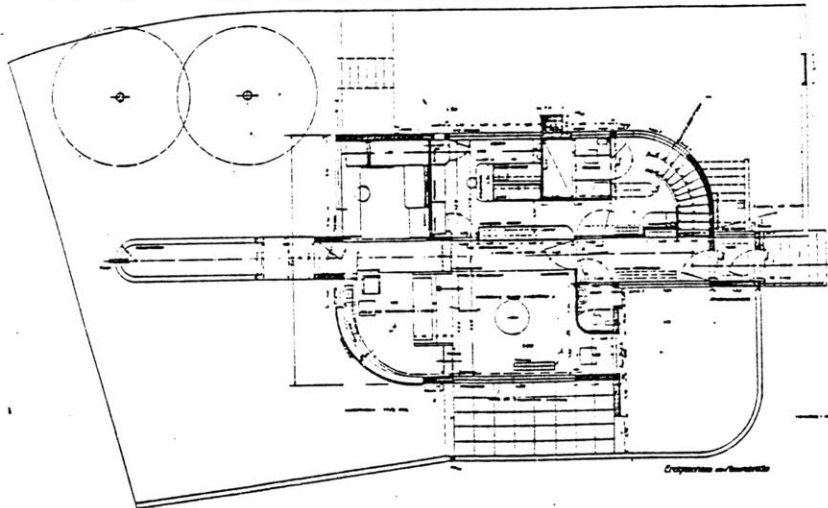


Figure 2-93:  
Weissenhof Exhibition House

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.6

The construction photographs indicate that the technology Scharoun employed was conventional masonry construction, without mixed structural systems or structure and infill systems.

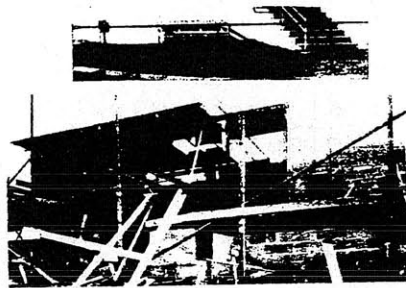


Figure 2-94:  
Weissenhof Exhibition House -  
Construction

-- AUGUST

KDAI founded by Alfred Rosenberg,  
Heinrich Himmler, Georg Strasser, et.al.  
in Munich. [46]

-- AUGUST

nd. The design for the German  
Landscape and Schlesische Crafts  
Exhibition [106] in Liegnitz  
demonstrated Scharoun's programme in the  
period before he changed his focus to  
Berlin.

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.8

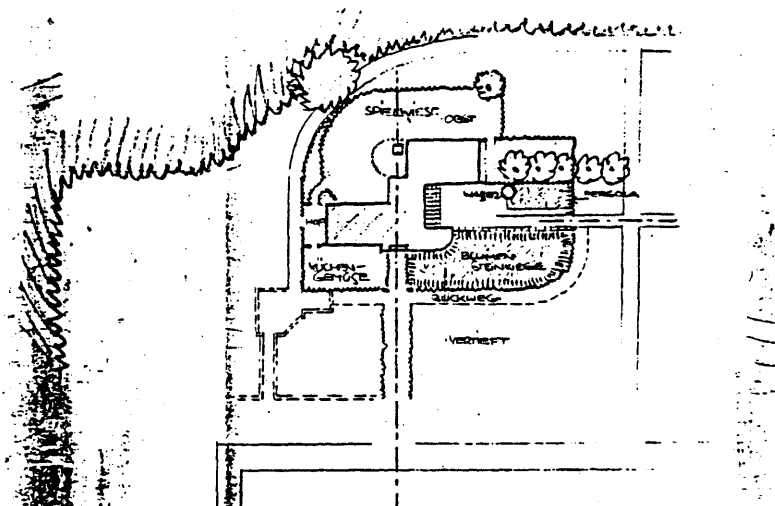


Figure 2-95:  
GuGaLi  
Garden Plan

The house is organized as a progression, along an axis from west to east along, from the front garden to a fountain in the rear. [107] Yet the axis is not to determine the access: the goal, the fountain, the garden where the family retires, can be reached only by walking through, or adjacent to, successive places (through the foyer, past the kitchen, through the living/dining room (with the glancing connection to the study, and taking notice of the private rooms to the south)), before finally emerging at the patio. In the later design the fountain itself is shifted off axis, extending the access path yet another step.

---

106. GuGaLi

107. compare with the plans for the Weissenhof house (page 3)

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.9

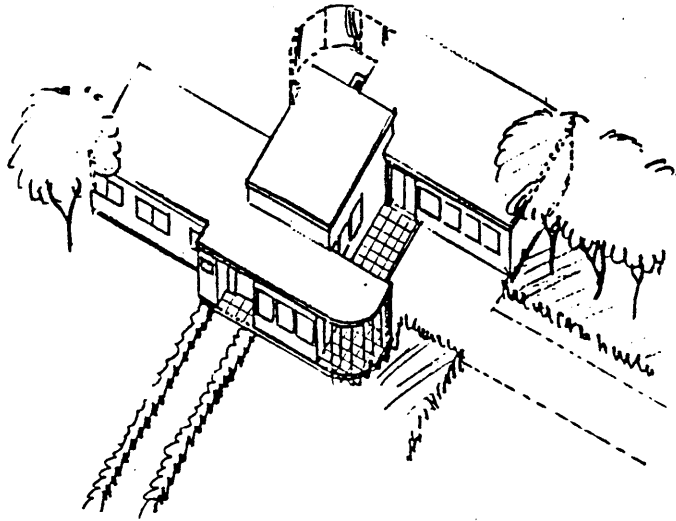


Figure 2-96:  
GuGaLi  
Axonometric

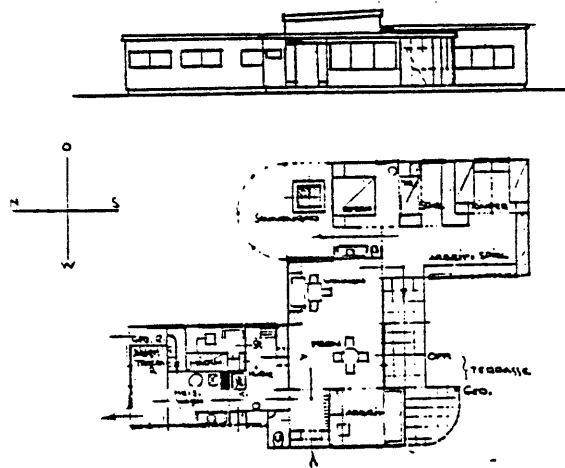


Figure 2-97:  
GuGaLi  
Plan

The plan arranges the prefabricated components in such as to accommodate two forms outside of the dimensional system

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.10

inherent to the components: he deploys secondary, steel or wood framed, building system to generate the curved forms which act as screens; to create dimensions outside of the inherent system, he assembles sets of components according to the system, and combines the as nonstandard distances.

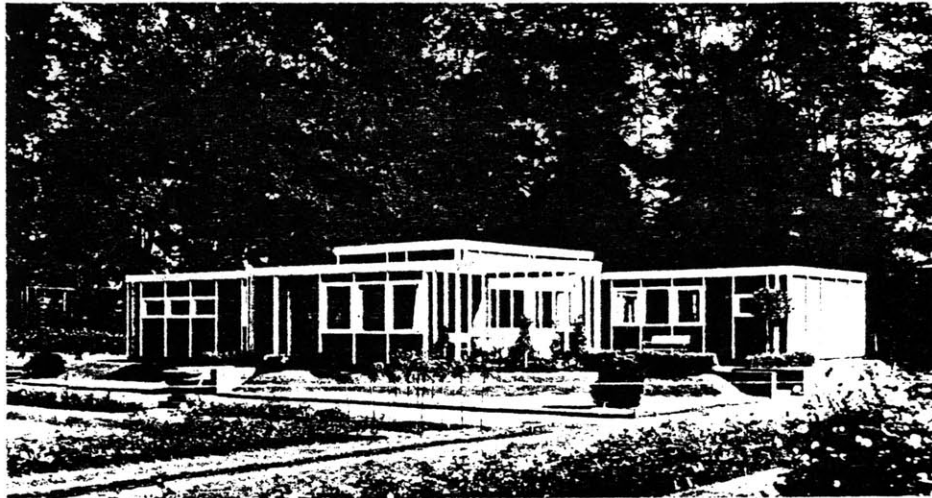


Figure 2-98:  
GuGaLi  
SW View

His remarks on the project indicate that he sought to reconcile the dwellers needs to develop, to "realize themselves" with the constraints of industrial production. The spaces are arranged hierarchically corresponding to a conception of the mode of living for a middle class family. [108]

AE.1927.14

PROJ.1927.11

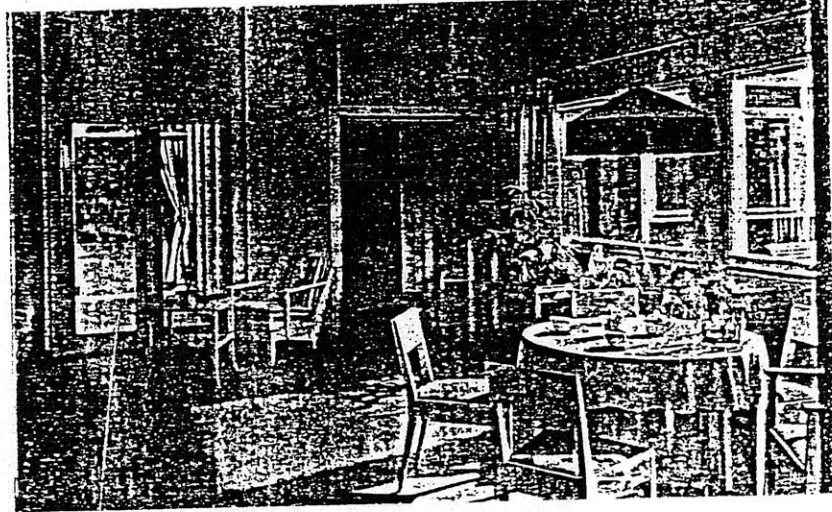


Figure 2-99:  
GuGaLi  
View of Living Room

Prefabrication is used as the means to allow the owners to develop their own conception of the correct arrangement (independent of the architects' judgement) without incurring the costs which accompany an individualized design.

The participants, listed on the rear cover, demonstrate that he sought to involve both crafts artisans and industrial suppliers, as a practical means to achieve the compromise.

2.3.12...: 1928

First public lecture sponsored by KDAI takes place in Munich. "Rosenburg challenges the audience, in light of the uncertain cultural situation in Germany, to band together to the idea of an "ubiquitous awakening of a national

AE.1928.15

PROJ.1927.12

myth." [47]-- JANUARY

4. Kampfbund fuer deutsche Kultur  
founded in Munich by Alfred  
Rosenberg. [48]

2.4.12.: 1928

nd. Wesermuende Hotel

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-100:  
Wesermuende Hotel  
Plan



AE.1928.15

PROJ.1928.13

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-101:  
Wesermuende Hotel  
Axonometric

nd. Competiition entry for school in  
Breslau/Zimple

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-102:  
Breslau / Zimple School  
Axonometric

nd. Kaiserdamm Apartments [109]

AE.1928.15

PROJ.1928.14

-- SEPTEMBER

nd. Erich Harendza joins the Scharoun/Rading office. He had practiced as a mason and carpenter, been trained at the State School for Construction Technology in Breslau (through 1926), and studied as a masters student under Scharoun and the Royal Academy for Art in Breslau. His role in the office was to execute presentation drawings, and carry out the design development for the Hohenzollerndamm apartments. To this point a change is visible in the apparent surface which the represented buildings offer. Where Scharoun's renderings maintain a heavy line and a relatively impassive surface, Harendza's begin to lend the surface a tactile quality and employ the surrounding line to contain it rather than to constitute it.

T.1926.2

SH.1927.3

2.1.12.::: 1928

In the Wesermuende Hotel Scharoun continued to develop the outer form as a modelled surface, in which the horizontally extended windows work to band those portions of the closure which acts as an edge, while vertical openings and displaced surfaces serve to accommodate transitions across or through the closure. The exterior volume is developed, in the lower level according to the requirements for access, while in the upper levels the massing reinforces the horizontal direction of the windows.

---

1. the treatment of line might seem to come from him, yet he has much more an interest in developing the material surface.

T.1927.3

SH.1927.3

The interior spaces are fit into this mass, without room to develop each in its own particulars. Only the individual guest rooms present, in their internal

organization, an arrangement which departs from the overall form to develop zones for sleeping, entertaining, and bathing within each room. The rooms interlock as pairs to allow more varied spatial quality within each one than would have been possible if, as the overall conception would have implied, the straight party wall were maintained.

The design for the Kaiserdamm apartments illustrates both the conservative and the socially progressive side of Scharoun's ideology, while demonstrating his practical facility. The program sought to address the issue of minimal dwellings, [3] to furnish dwellings to that class of urban dwellers without the means to afford a large apartment, yet with the desire to live independently. Although this class of young unmarried professionals was recognized, the conservative housing market was still directed towards large dwellings for large, preferably well-to-do families. Scharoun developed new forms for a sector of society which was well established, yet without accommodation. In this sense, the innovation within his programme was limited to the body of knowledge, while the ideology, the middle class values, were conserved.

His link to the Jakobowitz developing

---

2. especially the reference surfaces.

3. It was expressed in Berlin terminology as "Kleinstwohnungen" rather than apartments for the "Existenzminimum".

T.1928.5

SH.1927.3

firm were another example of this. [4] He was prepared to exercise connections on political and financial levels in order to further his programme. It is also not clear who was responsible for the programme, the innovative dwelling composition, since Jakobowitz would have had to feel secure with the market in order to proceed. The specific floor plans were developed cooperatively, [5] with Jakobowitz laying out the ground rules, while Scharoun's office developed the spatial projection.

2.2.12.:: 1928

2.1.13.:: 1929

2.2.13.:: 1929

AE.1928.15

PROJ.1928.14

2.3.13.:: 1929

nd. Wasmuth's Encyclopedia of Architecture appears. Scharoun is entered as one of the architects active in the reconstruction of East Prussia, and

as a teacher at the Academy of Art, Breslau.

2.4.13.:: 1929

nd. Kaiserstrasse Apartments planned

---

47. (BartD.1974,)

48. (TeutA.1965)

109. (Pfan.1974.77f)

AE.1929.17

PROJ.1929

for the BWG.



Figure 2-103:  
Kaiserstrasse  
NW View

Executed in dark, undecorated brick, the apartments present some of the solidity of Behren's industrial buildings, or of Chicago style office buildings. Only the cast concrete lintels stand out on the surface. Street edge is displaced two meters along part of its length in order to create a small court along the street.

AE.1929.17

PROJ.1929.16

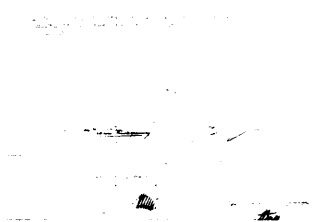


Figure 2-104:  
Kaiserstrasse Apartments  
Site Plan

-- MARCH

Among the 25 branches of the KDK,  
Munich and Weimar are most active.

-- JUNE

1. Competition for the Addition to  
the Reichstag. [110]  
15. Breslau "Work and  
Dwelling" [111] exhibition opens. The  
bachelor apartments by Scharoun create  
considerable controversy among more  
conservative members of the DWB.  
Scharoun ultimately withdraws.



AE.1929.17

PROJ.1929.17

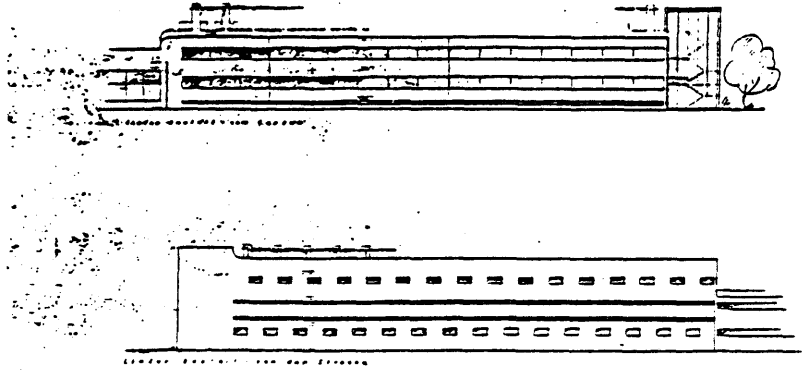


Figure 2-105:  
Breslau Exhibition  
Bachelor Apartments  
View

-- SEPTEMBER

Dresden and Bonn display KDK activity.

-- DECEMBER

18. Schminke Site plan of property.

2.3.14.: 1930

---

110. The jury included Stadtbaurat Elkart, Stadtbaudirektor Graessel, Oberregierungsbaurat Gros, Geheimbaurat L. Hoffmann, Prof.Dr. Jansen, Prof Bruno Paul, Reichskunstrat Dr.Redslob, Oberbaudirektor Prof.Dr. F. Schumacher, Prof. Veil, and Stadtbaurat M. Wagner.

111. >>Werk und Wohnung<< WuWA.

AE.1929.18

PROJ.1929.18

-- JANUARY

11. Frick becomes Innenminister of Thueringen. Paul Schultze-Naumburg, as his artistic advisor, takes the position of the director of the Bauschule in Weimar.

2.4.14.: 1930

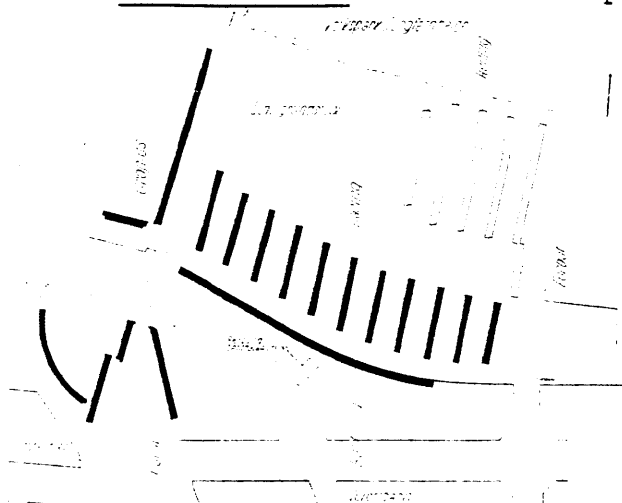
nd. Siemensstadt settlement planned.

Figure 2-106:  
Siemensstadt  
Site Plan

AE.1929.18

PROJ.1930.20

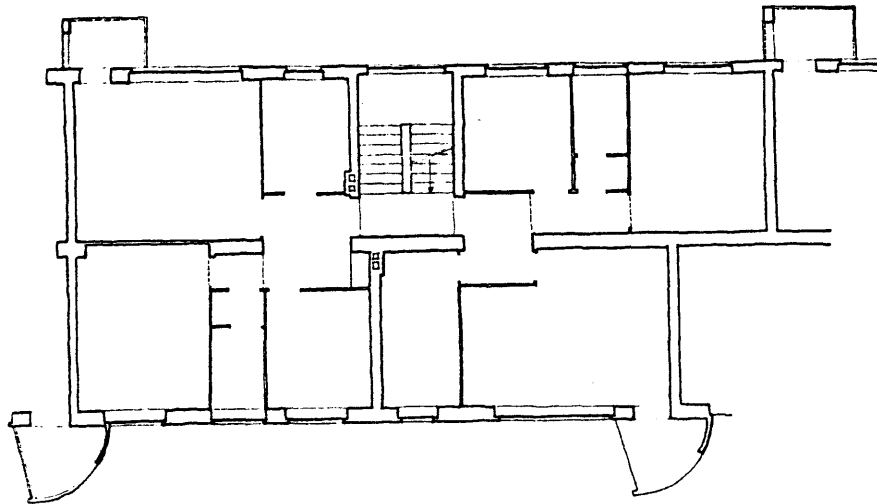


Figure 2-107:  
Siemensstadt  
Apartment Plan

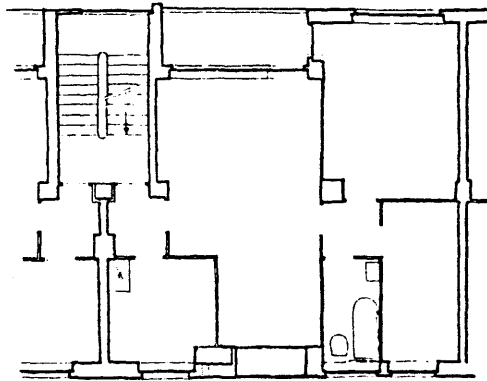


Figure 2-108:  
Apartment Plan

AE.1929.18

PROJ.1930.21

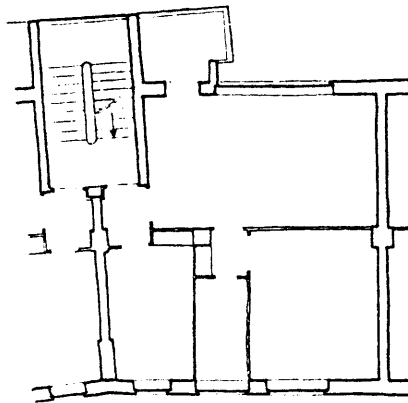


Figure 2-109:  
Apartment Plan

-- APRIL

Frick releases "Ruling against the Negro Culture for the German People"; bans modern books, plays, and films, removes all modern art from the Weimar Schlossmuseum; obliterates the murals of Schlemmer in the Art School and the museum.

Duesseldorf and Karlsruhe display KDK activity

4. Mies van der Rohe succeeds Hannes Meyer as the director of the Bauhaus in Dessau.

-- APRIL

15. Schminke Letter (FS(HS)): discussing the project, outlining the standard fees.

AE.1930.19

PROJ.1930

-- AUGUST

25. Letter(Lubomir Slapeta(HS)) [49]  
putting off Slapeta's interest to come  
back to work in Scharoun's office, as  
the economic situation is too uncertain.

-- SEPTEMBER

2. Ernst May leaves to Russia.

---

49. (AM.HS) see 1



Figure 2-74:  
Lubomir Slapeta

T.1928.5

SH.1927.3

2.1.14.:: 1930

The plan typology for the Siemensstadt apartments presents the hierarchical organization which would reappear in the type designs for Neue Heimat. [6]

---

4. (Substance of a conversation with Erich Harendza IX.84.) The Jakobowitz firm wished to develop another site, on the Hohenzollerndamm, yet the site conditions made the project feasible only if they could convince the Bp to grant a dispensation to permit them to build at a higher than standard density. To this end, Scharoun, with his connections to Wagner, would be a worthwhile associate.

5. (Harendza)

6. see MA.2-44 etc

T.1930.8

SH.1929.5

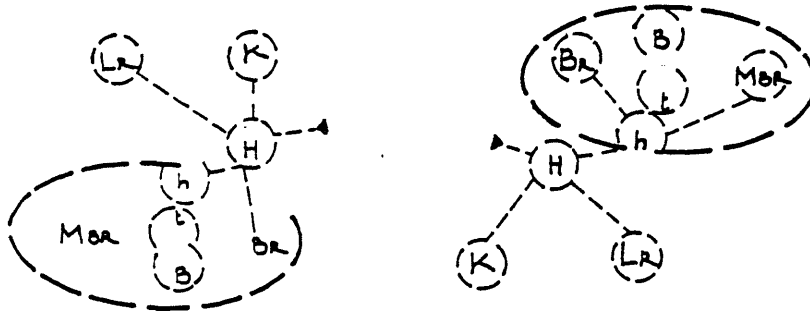


Figure 2-1:  
Siemensstadt Apartments  
Plan Typology

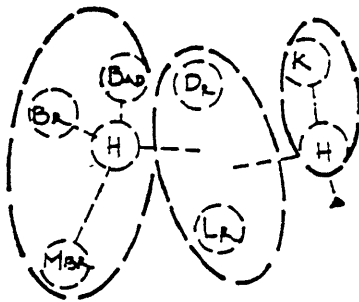


Figure 2-2:  
Plan Typology

T.1930.9

SH.1929.5

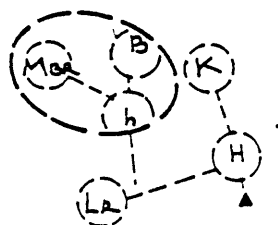


Figure 2-3:  
Plan Typology

The dimensional decisions were informed by his desire to develop some lateral dimension in the dwelling. When possible, the lateral space extends the full depth of the dwelling.



T.1930.10

SH.1929.5

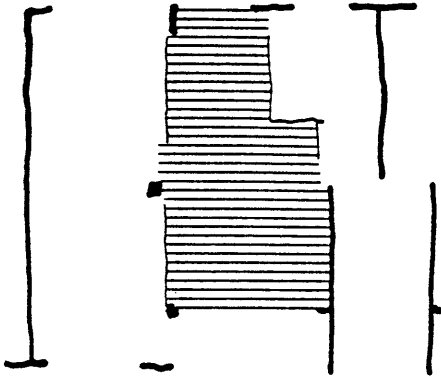


Figure 2-4:  
Siemensstadt Apartment  
Lateral Movement Zone  
Continuous space indicated

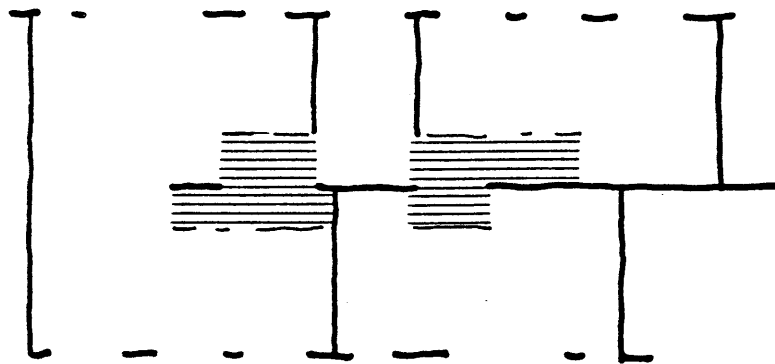


Figure 2-5:  
Lateral Zone

This goal was balanced against the dimensional constraints of specific uses, to give the configuration of the

T.1930.11

SH.1929.5

continuous space. [7]

2.2.14.:: 1930

-- APRIL

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-6:  
Schminke House  
Preliminary Design  
Site Plan

---

7. see also MA.2-44 etc.

T.1930.12

SH.1929.5

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-7:  
Perspective

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-8:  
Ground Floor Plan

T.1930.13

SH.1929.5

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-9:  
Second Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-10:  
Second Floor Plan  
Alternative

-- SEPTEMBER

14. NSDAP wins 104 seats in  
parliament.

T.1930.14

SH.1930.6

2.1.15.: 1931

2.2.15.: 1931

AE.1930.19

PROJ.1930.21

2.3.15.: 1931

2.4.15.: 1931

ND.

Hohenzollern   Ring   Construction   of

AE.1930.20

PROJ.1931.22

first stage of project.

-- JANUARY

nd. Tresburger Ufer for the Gemeinuetzige Bau- und Siedlungsgenossenschaft, Postheimstaette GmbH. A project for one square block along the Tresburger Ufer. In collaboration with Rading. Mixed brick and concrete construction in the style of Hohenzollern Ring. The hierarchies are singular, and the interaction of horizontal and vertical is stiff.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-110:  
Tresburger Ufer  
Plan

-- MAY

9.-2.VIII First German Building Exhibition held in Berlin.

AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.23

-- JULY

5.           The     National       Research  
Society [50] is liquidated.

-- JULY

3. Schminke Drawing of version 3.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-111:  
Schminke house  
Ground plan  
Version 3



AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.24

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-112:  
Schminke house  
Second floor plan  
Version 3

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-113:  
Schminke house  
View from SW  
Version 3

nd.(7.) Schminke Perspective, (by

AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.25

Harendza) depicting the pre version 5 state. Emphasizes the brick surfaces tonally, the glass is lightly toned so that it appears much heavier, and the handrails are shown as floating lines, the grillwork merely ghosted in.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-114:  
Schminke House  
Perspective

-- OCTOBER

15. Two year freeze for public construction projects in Prussia.

-- OCTOBER

8. Schuldenfrey plans submitted

AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.26



Figure 2-115:  
Schuldenfrey House  
Environs

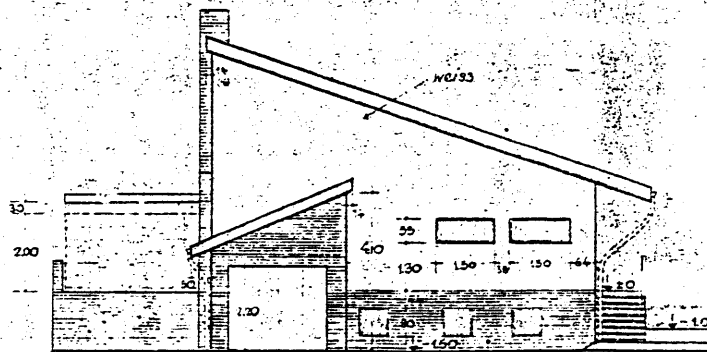


Figure 2-116:  
Schuldenfrey House  
N Elevation

AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.27

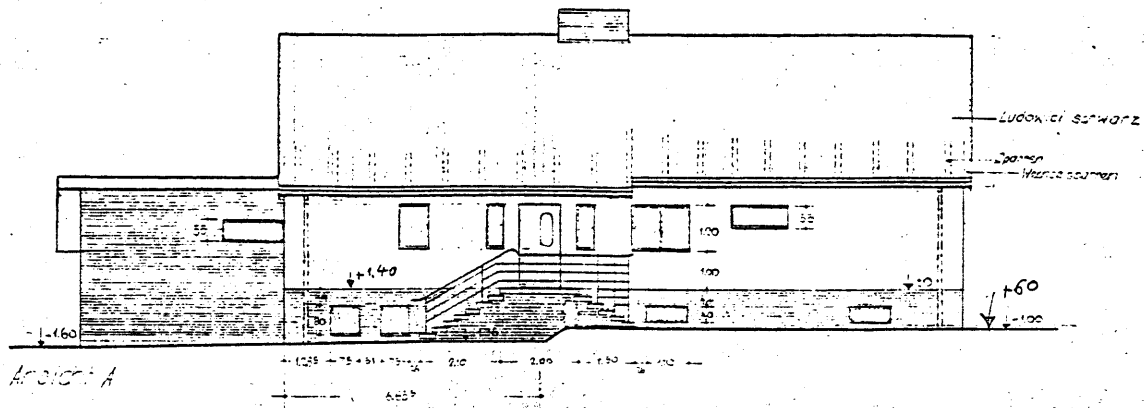


Figure 2-117:  
W Elevation

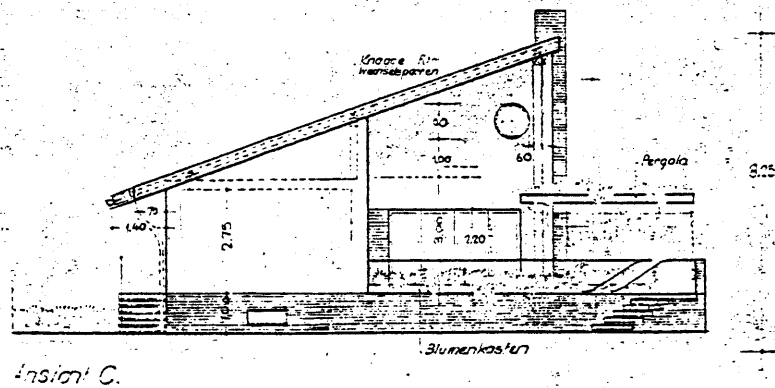


Figure 2-118:  
S Elevation

AE.1931.21

PROJ.1931.28

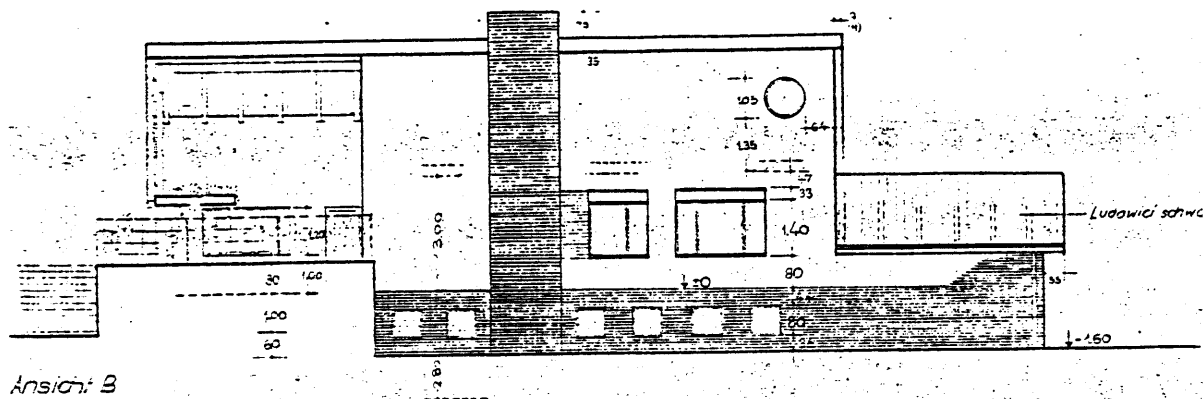


Figure 2-119:  
E Elevation

31. Wenzeck Lot purchased.

-- NOVEMBER

Taskforce Architecture and Technology  
in the KfdK becomes the Kampfbund  
deutscher Architekten und  
Ingenieure(KDAI) [51]

Unemployment level in the construction  
industry reaches 500,000.

10. National government releases  
Guidelines for the Resettlement of  
Unemployed in Suburban Settlements.

---

50. Reichsforschungsgesellschaft

51. (TeutA.1965)

AE.1931.22

PROJ.1931.28

-- NOVEMBER

13. Schuldenfrey House permit  
approved.



Figure 2-120:  
Schuldenfrey House

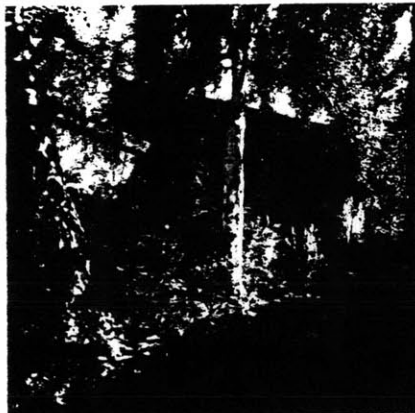


Figure 2-121:  
Schuldenfrey House  
Street View

AE.1931.22

PROJ.1931.30



Figure 2-122:  
Schuldenfrey  
Garden View

2.3.16.: 1932

DBZ lists only editor, Reg. Baumeister Fritz Eiselen.

Scharoun and Rading formulate curriculum for the design program at the Breslau Academy of Art. They seek to reaffirm the role of art as the formal summation of life, and as the cultural imperative: integrate art and life or perish. The only means a people has to ensure eternal value is through spiritual achievement. Service to humanity is the ultimate task since it has an intrinsic purpose through which it can be understood.

2.4.16.: 1932

-- MAY

9.-2.VIII Exhibition Sun, Air and a House for All takes place in Berlin.

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1931.30

-- JULY

1. Schminke Drawing: set of version 5. Plan arranges two distinct wings, guest/service zone and the family/representational zone (2/1 floor), at angle, using the zone defined between the two of them as the entry, access path. In this version the entry space takes the direction transverse to the representation wing, traveling through onto a dining area with view directly through to the rear. The structure has already developed the distinction between the closure and the support, yet without defining a set grid to locate the structure: it is placed contingent to the local support and use conditions, and without only applying one system: the support and closure are coincident in the service area. The bearing posts are set eccentric from the beams, (shifting to create the space needed for the closure ?) and departing completely from the line of the beam, with the last post, in order to move in the direction of the view.

The exterior surface of the house is very active, not being contained within the first order volumetric definition: the chimneys at the service entry and at the SW wall both, through their presence, effect the material and dimensional quality of the adjacent surface, the relation is not one of strict superiority/dependence. At the service entry, the chimney protrudes to make the doosrstep; at the SW wall it creates the dimensional shift which the balcony then occupies.



AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.32

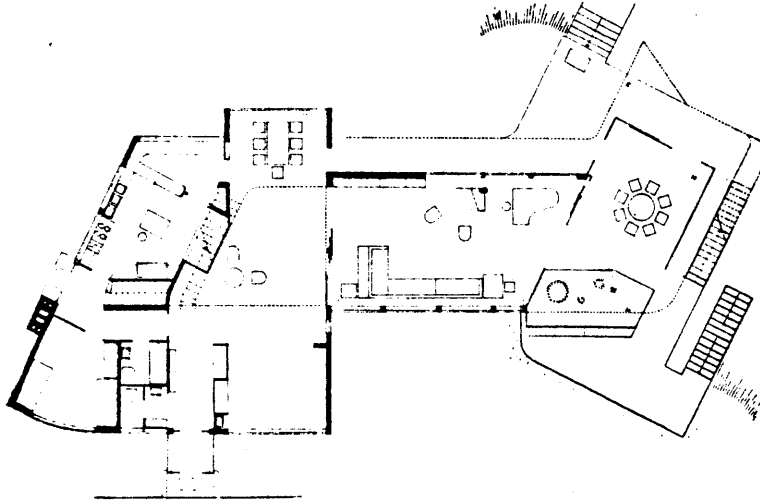


Figure 2-123:  
Schminke house  
Main plan

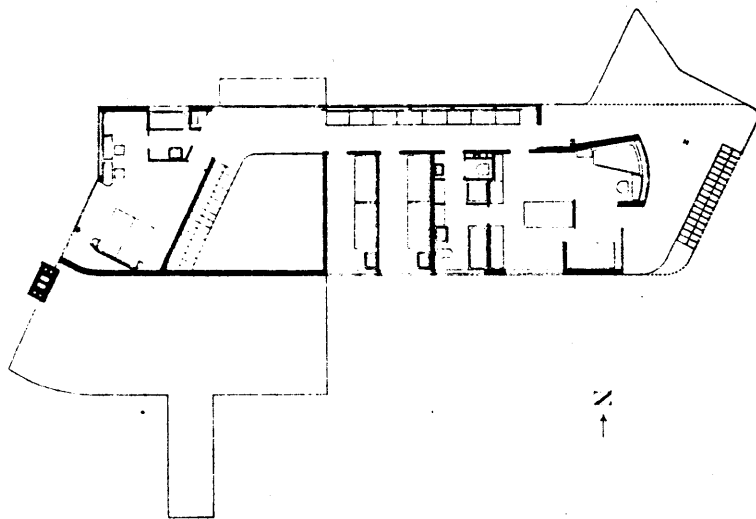


Figure 2-124:  
Schminke house  
Second floor plan

If the plan is taken for the quality of closure depicted for the different spaces, then the SW wall and the double

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.33

height wall at the entry appear to present the major closure. the spaces between and adjacent to them are then further defined to create the use spaces of the house.

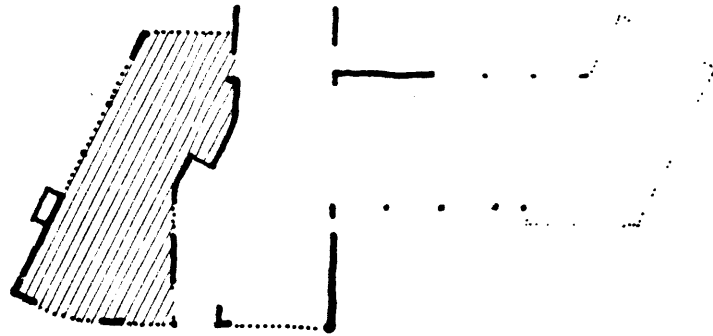


Figure 2-125:  
Schminke house  
zonal definition

7. Schminke Drawing, details (1:10), transverse and wall sections. Notable is that the details are neither coordinated nor consistently dimensioned, indicating that HS would need be consistently present to interpret them during construction.

26. Schminke Version 6 drawing set, the constructed version, yet still 1:50. House has been shifted (compared to (1.VII version) from diagonal to transverse on the sheet, while the entry wing has been rotated back away from the direction of entry, creating a more stable, direct approach. Two copies exits: the first shows SW fascade with the windows contained between flush surfaces, the second shows the separators set back from the larger

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.34

stucco surface of the fascade, thus making the connection to the movement around , through the patio out to the SE much stringer. Entry has been reduced in dimension, and shifted, similar to guest wing so that entrance path brings the dweller onto the direction of the main path through the living area, back out on to the porch, and to the view across the site. This is then accomplished in a much more subtle manner than would have been the case with the strictly orthogonal plan, since the angular shifts do not force one to change the direction of view so abruptly.

-- AUGUST

nd. Scharoun worked with Jakobowitz to transform the exhibited project for the Growing House into a commercial venture. The brochure

**omitted  
due to  
copyright**

Figure 2-126:  
Growing House  
Sales Brochure

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.35

was directed at lower middle class buyers, at those people for whom economy figured high in their deliberations, people who sought after the middle class ideal of a house of ones own, yet who did not have resources sufficient to engage an architect. The floor plans demonstrate how

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-127:  
Growing House  
Exhibition Model

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.36

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-128:  
Growing House  
B.K. Special Model

any family could pick, or develop a plan to suit their needs. The single version which accommodates any changes in direction

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-129:  
Planning Suggestion 1

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.37

does very little to surmount the difficulties presented by prefabrication. It links two wings at a point and does little to use the quality of space created at the joint.

26. Schminke Drawing, reflected ceiling plans for lighting and ceiling painting.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-130:  
Schminke house  
Main floor ceiling.

On the main floor, the lighting and the applied colors or materials serve to reinforce the identity of specific zones, to imply connections between distinct zones, and to alter the degree of enclosure which a given surface offers.

-- SEPTEMBER

NSDAP party leadership indicates that they will yield to KfDK as the appropriate organ to organize artists.

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.37

-- SEPTEMBER

27. Schminke Drawing: of heating system plan. Mechanical drafting by heating contractor on 28.VII.32 set. Indicates that the fit to the mechanical

systems was loose, allowing specific places for them rather than building them into the house as fixtures integral to the physical substance.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-131:  
Schminke house  
Cellar heating plan

-- OCTOBER

25. Bauhaus closes in Dessau; reopens in Berlin under Mies van der Rohe.

-- NOVEMBER

nd. Schminke Numerous drawings for interior and exterior finish work, lighting fixtures, and furniture.

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.38



T.1930.14

SH.1930.6

2.1.16.:: 1932

Breslauer Lehrplan establishes image and ideology of HS programme: The ideology proposes the liberal view of the individual, as the locus of cultural development through spiritual, artistic expression. The verification becomes a judgement of the contribution to the "individual ability to shape their life and to give it a purpose." [8]

The form itself of the argument depends through analogy on acceptance of a correspondence between the physical and psychological wellbeing of the individual and that of the culture.

They also discount the rationalist

verification programme, to place the emphasis on the perceptions of the individual.

2.2.16.:: 1932

The Breslau Academy is cutback as one element in an austerity program put through by Bruening. The Scharouns position as a professor in a masters studio is retained until 1933. HS had already shifted the emphasis of his practice to Berlin, at the time when he began to get commissions from Jakobowitz, since that was where he felt he would have to make his name

T.1932.16

SH.1932.8

-- MAY

12. Letter(Carl Claussens [22] (AS)) [23] mentioned that the situation at the Breslau Academy had still not been decided, or rather, that the prospect of once again commuting to Breslau to teach at the Technical College disgusts her. She also mentions the recent elections in a tone which masks the uncertainty the times held. Nothing recommended Hindenburg, yet she stuck to him anyway. Yet it wasn't something which one openly confessed.

-- JULY

31. NSDAP wins 207 seats in Parliament.

-- AUGUST

The Growing House exhibition, and the efforts which followed to market prefabricated housing indicate that Scharoun was committed to produce small dwellings for the aspiring middle class through design of typed dwellings. The drawings attempt to demonstrate that all of the elements [9] of the middle-class house could be accommodated, either in the initial configuration, or in a later stage of expansion. That requires both that the architect state what that

minimal configuration is, [10] and that the architect's model for the middle

---

9. see Klein.1932

T.1932.17

SH.1932.8

class life is itself partitionable. That life is no longer a unity, to be represented in the appearance of the dwelling. It now comprises components, some of which the family may forgo without any loss of standing.

-- NOVEMBER

6. NSDAP wins 196 seats in Parliament.

2.1.17.: 1933

Diagrams of the Mattern house indicate use of reference surface and containing elements.

---

22. a close relation of the Scharouns in Bremerhaven

23. (AM.HS) 1

10. Scharoun never stated that verbally, he only drew it.

T.1933.18

SH.1932.9

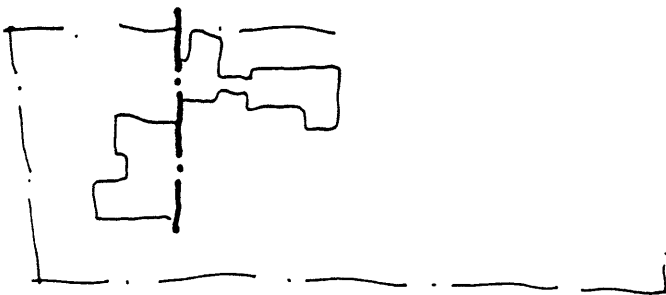


Figure 2-11:  
Mattern House  
Analysis  
Reference Surface

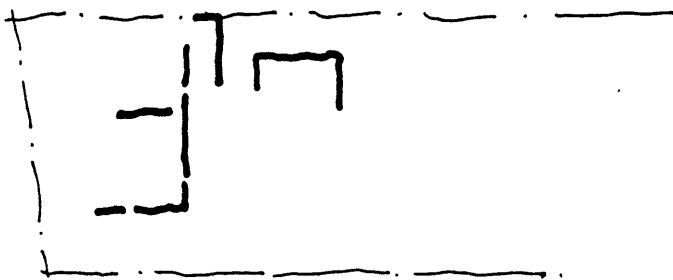


Figure 2-12:  
Containing Elements in Site Plan

T.1933.19

SH.1932.9

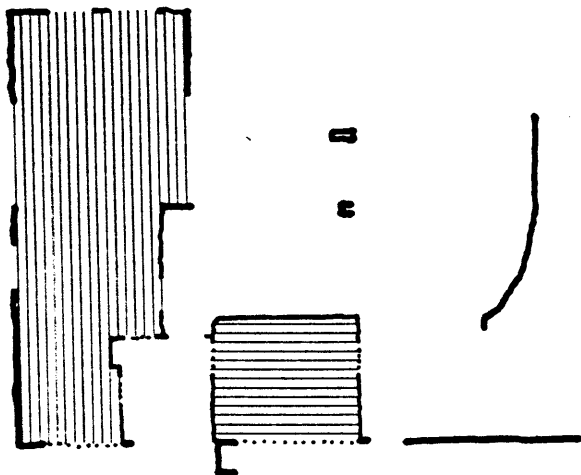


Figure 2-13:  
Containing Elements in House Plan

--

JANUARY

The KDAI design for a Architects' and Engineers' Chamber raises is remarkable for the similarities to the proposed legislation from the side of the BDA during the late twenties.

The proposal sought to state the responsibilities which accompanied the right to employ the title Architect or Engineer. It excluded practices which could lead to conflicts of interest, proposed standards for admission which allowed many both formal, institutional, and informal, practical, training, but which was sufficiently demanding in the length of the training that the standards would be certain to exercise a conservative influence on the practice. It formulated an internal mechanism to institute arbitration and litigation proceedings, and established the level of fees for services.

It is also remarkable for the

T.1933.20

SH.1932.9

similarity to present day legislation. The only significant distinction to be made is that, consistent with the fascist strategy to regiment society through threatened exclusion, [11] non-arians were to be barred from practice.

2.2.17.:: 1933

-- JANUARY

The level of unemployment has reached 6 million. This figure represents, in fact a moderate recovery, since the implementation of the program which furnished communities funds for public construction projects, from the depths of the crisis at the beginning of the fall 1932. The seasonal unemployment brought by the winter causes the appearance of a crisis which persisted until the NS assumption of power. Women are coerced out of the employment market through a national marriage loan program. The 1000Rm loan available to married couples is to be paid back through bearing children.

30. Hitler is named by Reichs President Hindenburg to the position of Reichs Chancellor. In the first cabinet meeting it is proposed, in order to head off an impending rejection of the government by the Reichstag, that the Reichstag be dissolved.

-- FEBRUARY

Finish drawings for the Schminke house indicate the formal function of the surfaces. In the flooring plan, the service area is indicated only with a single heavy line to designate the surface. The entry hall is drawn continuous up onto the second level and

T.1933.20

SH.1933.10

opens out, without bounds towards the  
living area.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-14:  
Schminke House  
Floor Finish Plan

-- FEBRUARY

1. Rp Hindenburg rules to dissolve the Reichstag pending new elections in march.

27. Reichstag fire serves as grounds for persecution of the KPD and the arrest of NS opponents.

28. Regulation for the protection of state and folk passed.

The atmosphere to this point was one of terrifying uncertainty for any person who stood in the way of the NS ascent to power. Whether the opposition was real and removal was the means to free and occupy a position, or the opposition was

---

11. See pageref(KDAI.architektenkammer.exclusion)

T.1933.21

SH.1933.10

fabricated and the removal was more a means to reify a nonexistent enemy, and simulate an effective executive ability, the effect on the lives, careers, and physical wellbeing of prominent cultural figures was the same: one withdrew, even if only to survive, cut off any contacts which could be construed as threatening, and tried to find some hidden means to continue.

-- MARCH

- 5. New parliamentary elections.
- 13. National Propaganda Ministry created. [24]
- 23. Ermaechtigungsgesetz.

-- APRIL

- 7. Law for the reorganization of the civil service. [25] Under this ruling any undesired person could be removed from their position on the grounds that they are racially or politically "unbearable". Over the next year this was used to exclude Bruno Taut, Martin Wagner, Hans Scharoun, Werner Rading, Ludwig Hilbersheimer, Fritz Wichert, Richard Doecker, ... (TeutA.1965,67) (MillB.1978,??)

-- MAY

The burning of the books fixed the terms of one of the NS myths in the national consciousness: the means provided to contend with the unease one



T.1933.21

SH.1933.11

felt with the time, with the problems, with the feeling of incapacity to change the time, with the feeling that someone else controlled one, would be to destroy the representation of the problem. In destroying Remarque's account of the uselessness of war, Freuds disturbing the stable mechanics of repressive culture, Marx's naming of the inequities of the capitalist labor system the problem could be made to go away; anything explicitly named could be explicitly removed.

-- MAY

1. National Labor Day.
2. Labor unions destroyed. Offices of all labor unions occupied by (national troops / SA); records seized and destroyed; labor leaders incarcerated and tortured.
10. German Labor Front [26] founded.
10. Book burning: Goebbels makes full use of the NS Student League's (NSSB) efforts to organize the burning of all unorthodox literary works, [27] turning it into a national celebration of the NS power and ability to organize masses, and signifying the NS role

furnishing the masses a means to vent their bewilderment and their frustration with the problems of their time by

---

25. (RGB1.1933;I,175) >>Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums<<

26. Deutsche Arbeits Front (DAF)

27. (BartD.1974) The evidence is that the NSSB had been compiling lists long before the RMVP knew of it. see

T.1933.21

SH.1933.12

destroying the literary representation of those problems.

-- JUNE

Farmers discover the true nature of the NS land reform program when their demonstrations, in the face of government failure to carry through promises of land redistribution, are met only with arrests.

1. Law for the Reduction of Unemployment [28] created a program of government subsidies for municipal construction projects, in order to revive the construction industry. In spite of objections on the part of architects, the program was effectively limited to subsidies used to execute a controlled program of civil engineering projects. The highway program was one such project.

-- JULY

15. Changes to the Cartel Regulations [29] and the law governing Creation of Compulsory Cartels [30] transfer to the RAM the authority to

act, unencumbered by the trade commission, to nullify any agreements or contracts deemed to "endanger the common

---

28. (RGl.33,p.323) >>Gesetz zur Verminderung der Arbeitslosigkeit<<.

29. (RGl.33.I,Nr.82,) >>Kartellverordnung<<.

30. (RGl.33.I,Nr82,) >>Gesetz ueber die Errichtung von Zwangskartellen<<

T.1933.21

SH.1933.13

good", and empower the RAM to amalgamate industries to constitute cartels and to prohibit foundation of new firms in individual areas of the economy.

AE.1932.23

PROJ.1932.38

2.3.17.: 1933

DBZ: publisher, Reg. baumesiter  
 Dr. Ing. Fritz Eiselen, Reg. Baurat Rudolf  
 Stegemann, with Bartning, Bestelmeyer,  
 Elkart, Fahrenkamp, Heiligenthal, Mebes,  
 Poelzig, Schumacher as contributing  
 editors (until March).

-- JANUARY

4. DBZ [52] editorial reviews the problems facing the construction industry and design professionals in the coming year. They demand that the construction industry and economy be reorganized on a national level, and that the regulatory bureaucracy be unified and simplified. Lacking a governmental initiative on this front, the professionals must take the initiative.

2.4.17.: 1933

ND.

Schminke Drawing for furnishing, surface finish, and lighting for master bedroom. Depicts construction of closets and shelving, takes advantage of containment implied by the displaced wall surface to define zones of use. The window and room divider curtains create surface closure consistent to directions existent in the space ( entry, path to view ) Sets the beds, in turn according to this directional field. Lighting placement reinforces, in one case, the directional shift toward the view, and in the other positions the beds.

AE.1933.24

PROJ.1933.39

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-132:  
Schminke house  
Master Bedroom  
Finishes

House constructed in Bornim (by  
Potsdam) for Hermann Mattern.

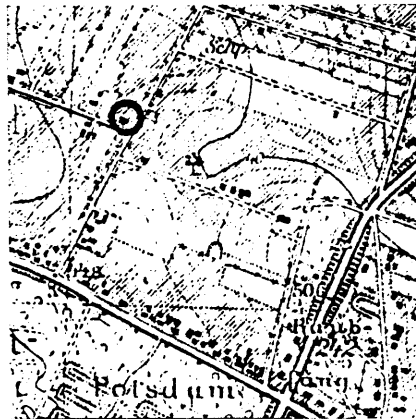


Figure 2-133:  
Mattern Site  
Environs

AE.1933.24

PROJ.1933.41

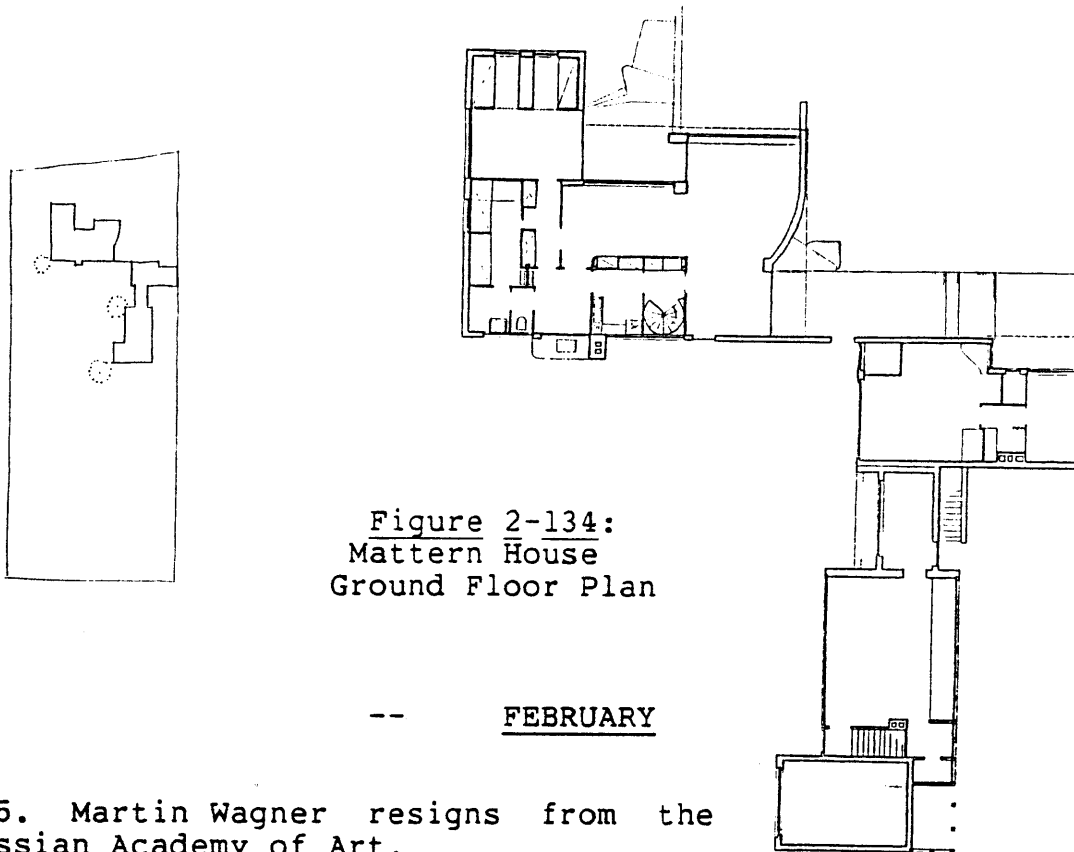


Figure 2-134:  
Mattern House  
Ground Floor Plan

-- FEBRUARY

15. Martin Wagner resigns from the Prussian Academy of Art.

17. Brownshirt squad raids the College of Art, Berlin-Schoeneburg, interrupting exams in progress, throwing "jewish, marxist" professors out onto the street and beating any students who interfered.

-- FEBRUARY

1. Schminke Reflected ceiling drawing for surface finish, painting, lighting installation in wintergarden.

AE.1933.24

PROJ.1933.41

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-135:  
Schminke house  
Wintergarden reflected cieling

uses color to strengthen the edge, locate the curtain track, which then in turn, make the edge take on some of the transverse direction: with the effect that the cieling shows the effect of the external conditions through the apparent depths in particular places and through the intensity of reflection. Objects are brought into the assemblage as lamps and lighting fixtures, which transform the adjacent surface, either into a domed surface, or recessing it and

holding their shade out as the displaced surface.

nd. Hohenzollern Ring Replanning for second stage of project.

-- MARCH

11. Goebbels named propaganda minister.

22. DBZ Nr.12 appears with a new editorial board: Reg.Baumeister Dr.Ing.

AE.1933.24

PROJ.1933.42

Fritz Eiselen, and Reg.Baurat Rudolf Stegemann, under the subtitle: Journal of the German Board for Economical Building.

23. New BDA executive board.

-- MARCH

nd. Schminke Contract: for metal finish hardware, and for furniture.



Figure 2-136:  
Schminke House  
Approach View

---

52. (DBZ,4.1.33,p.1) under an editorial board:



AE.1933.25

PROJ.1933.43



Figure 2-137:  
Schminke House  
Approach View



Figure 2-138:  
Schminke House  
Garden View

AE.1933.25

PROJ.1933.44



Figure 2-139:  
Schminke House  
Balcony

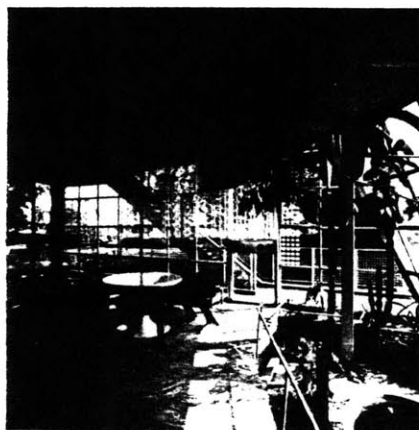


Figure 2-140:  
Schminke House  
Wintergarden

AE.1933.25

PROJ.1933.45

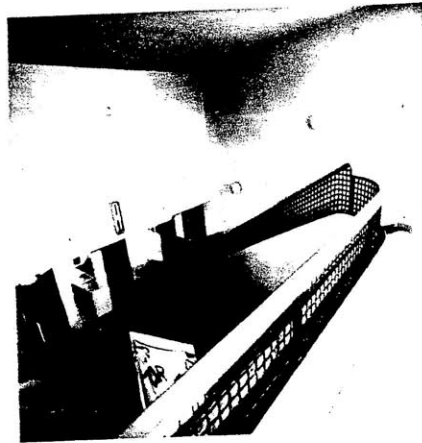


Figure 2-141:  
Schminke House  
Entrance Hall

-- APRIL

To this point the competition between KDAI and BDA to be named the official professional organization was approaching its peak. 1.  
Letter(H.Hinkel(K.Nonn)) [53] KDAI  
draft for a Chamber of Architects and Engineers.

10. BDA publishes its program for National Construction.

The proposal neglects the idealistic propositions of the earlier BDA platforms. It defines architectural practice through the mechanics of its relation to the government bureaucracies, to competing design practices, and to the market, or industry. The passages which are most remarkable as indications for the mindset of that time demand on one hand that the government bureaucracy cease to interfere with the private initiative, which is spiritual basis of the free economy, and on the other that the title

AE.1933.25

PROJ.1933.45

"architect" become a liscensed, ex-  
clusive, protected designation. 1

11. Bauhaus in Berlin closed.

24. BDA regional branches absorbed  
within the KDAI

30. The "1. Traveling Exhibition of  
True German Art" opens in Braunschweig,  
Kassel, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, and  
Frankfurt.

-- MAY

16. KDAI Platform speech at  
foundation congress posits the saying:  
"Common Good before Private  
Interest" [54]

The saying was to become one of the  
most widely used propositions in the NS  
programme of architecture. In the large  
built places which were to be the locus  
of public action of the citizens of the  
new society, the individual was made to  
feel that their proper location was not  
defined through an individual elabora-  
tion of place (as it had been in the  
indigenous styles, and even in the  
decorative composition of the Beaux  
Arts...), but rather through subordina-  
tion to a greater order, to an order  
which finds concrete representation at  
the scale of the individual other than  
to specify the proper position. In this  
sense, the NS programme is a peculiar  
progression of propositions within the  
20sprogramme(image) and  
20sprogramme(ideology).

Detailed decision is to be taken only  
in keeping with the rational conclusions  
arrived at the superior level in the  
physical or conceptual hierarchy; The

AE.1933.26

PROJ.1933.45

environments lacking elements to represent individual presence act as the first components contributing to the myth of the larger community, and of the individual's adherence to that community: without any physical marker for one's position, it is only by the allegiance to the larger community that

one can find oneself. The overbearing community becomes natural. It becomes the link to reestablish the unity of person and environment.

The inhabitants of the new settlements should no longer be accorded the differentiated physical environments traditional to settlement design and maintained by the Heimatschutz programme(image), the settlements should instead develop an overall image through a distinctive overall form, and the inhabitants should appreciate their position within that environment through their social relation to the institution which created the settlement (the socialist building societies) as mediated by the overall image of the settlement.

In the HSprogramme of the 20s [55] this proposition found use, in the comparison of the watercolors of the 20s with those of the 30s the shift of programme becomes apparent: the exterior form is no longer the purpose of the drawing, Scharoun has gone over to representing the conditions which make the individual places within the larger form.

AE.1933.27

PROJ.1933.45

-- JUNE

10. BDA votes (against the voices of Gropius, Wagner, and Wagenfeld) to exclude non-arians.

24/25. Leaders Conference in Weimar staged by the Central Political Committee of the NSDAP, the KDAI, and the

RDT. Stated purpose was to have been to outline the role engineering is to play to reconstruct the german economy, and the make clear what "german art" is. Schultze-Naumburg summarized their official intent in his closing speech where he raised the status of the character of the SA to that of a national ideal, and dedicated art to expressing this character. [56]

-- JULY

10. The Berlin group, "Young Architects" disbands.

14. "Law for the Preservation of Social Purpose in Housing" [57] transferred all authority to review the bylaws, constitution, and operation of non-profit social housing societies to the RAM. In addition, the RAM obtained the authority to assign non-profit status to housing societies according to its own criteria. The practical effect was to subsume all housing authorities in the RAM.

---

55. for example the Siemensstadt plan, or the housing projects for speculative developers or the Breslau-Zimpel school (see figure MA.2-102)

AE.1933.28

PROJ.1933.45

-- SEPTEMBER

## 22. National Chamber of Arts [58]

established. Comprises 1. Chamber of Literature, 2. Chamber of the Press, 3. Chamber of Broadcasting, 4. Chamber of Theater, 5. Chamber of Music, 6. Chamber of Fine Arts. [59]

22. National Housing Development Law. [60] Empowers local communities to pass legislation which controls housing construction, in its location and form. [61]

23. Construction commences on National Highway System.

29.-1.X BDA annual congress in Wuerzburg reconfirms the exclusion of all non-arian members. The principle of authoritarian administration [62] is accepted.

-- SEPTEMBER

Hohenzollern Ring Survey plan of state of project shows only the southern section as complete.

-- NOVEMBER

1. First executive order pursuant to RKK law: "§3. The RKK is to bring about collaboration of its members, from all

---

56. (DBZ,1933,Nr.28,p.558) 1

57. (RGBl.I,Nr.82,) "Gesetz zur Sicherung der Gemeinnuetzigkeit im Wohnungswesen".

58. Reichskulturkammer(RKK)

AE.1933.29

PROJ.1933.46

the realms of activity it embraces, under the direction of the minister for V&P, to advance german culture, accountable to the german people and nation, to regulate the economic and social affairs of the cultural professions, and to moderate among the strivings of the

various constituent groups. "\$10. Membership in an individual chamber may be refused, or a member expelled, in the event facts exist from which it follows that the party in question fails to possess the trustworthiness or abilities necessary for the practice of that profession."

The language contained in these regulations does not, in itself, contain the clues needed to unlock the workings of fascist cultural repression; the wording is no more restrictive than that present in AIA bylaws.

15. Fine Arts [63] heading established in RKK to accommodate the architects. [64]

According to Teut [65] the decision to create a heading for architecture was a spontaneous decision by Hitler, presented in the technical press as the logical progression begun by headings for literature, the press, broadcasting, theater, and music, but arrived at in order to quell the discontent and disunity being spread by the conflict

---

59. (RGB1.1933,I,659)

60. Reichsgesetz ueber die Aufschliessung von Wohnsiedlungsgebieten vom 22. September 1933.

61. (RGB1.)

62. Fuerherprinzip



AE.1933.30

PROJ.1933.46

between the German Artists' League [66] of German Bestelmeyer and the NS-Student League [67] led by Otto Andreas Schreiber. This would support the argument: the practice of architecture was only of significance to the NS in so far as it reflected on their image, that is not their apparent ability to define and execute a political programme.

Prof Eugen Hoenig, as chairman of the BDA, becomes president of the RKbK when the various competing architectural organizations are subsumed.

-- DECEMBER

14. KDAI holds an assembly to protest their subservient position in the RKbK, bringing together Feder, v. Senger, and Nonn.

28. Sergius Ruegenberg applies for application in the RKbK. After the close of WWI he had apprenticed in the trades in Dusseldorf and completed his professional training at the State School of Construction Technology in Berlin. Finally he attended the State College for Art before beginning a practice in Mies' office. He acknowledges membership in the KDAI. [68]

---

63. Reichskammer der bildenden Kuenste (RKbK)

64. (TeutA.1965.??)

65. TeutA1965,69f

66. Deutsches Kuenstlerbund

67. NS-Studentenbundes

AE.1933.31

PROJ.1933.46

2.3.18.: 1934

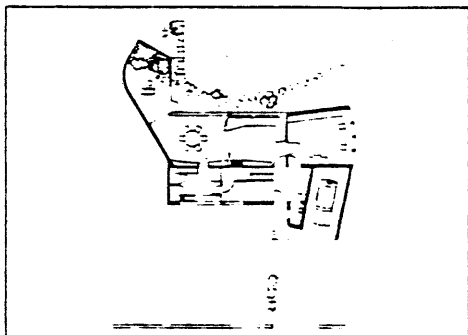
Slapeta executes the Villa Kremer.

Figure 2-75:  
L. & C. Slapeta. Villa Kremer

---

68. (BDC.AI.8758)

AE.1934.33

PROJ.1933.46

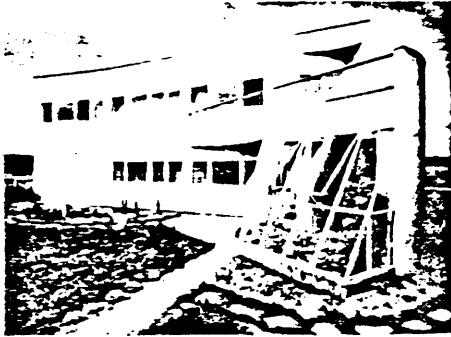


Figure 2-76:  
L. & C. Šlapeta. Villa Kremer  
development relative to a stable volume

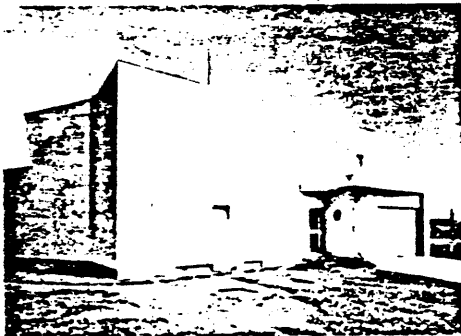


Figure 2-77:  
L. & C. Šlapeta. Villa Kremer  
development relative to a stable wall

DBZ: appears under the editorial board: Martin Maechler, [69] Reg.Baum Dr.Ing E.h. Fritz Eiselen, and Reg.Baur. Rudolf Stegemann.

AE.1934.33

PROJ.1933.46

-- JANUARY

NS-Cultural Society founded.

24. Rosenberg named director of the Office for the Supervision of the Intellectual and Ideological Education and Training of the NSDAP. As pompous as the title may have been, it placed him in the position to carry out an ideological assault [70] on an innova-

tive or unorthodox ideas without concern for the practical difficulties which came to plague the RKbK.

30. The Office of the Beauty of Labor [71] established.

2.4.18.: 1934

nd. Two designs for a house for Prof Gocht. The first comprehends the program, while the second has evolved to a coherent spatial representation.

---

69. He was well known for his proposal to replan Berlin.

70. through the publication The Arts in the Third Reich by the NS-Cultural Society

AE.1934.34

PROJ.1934.47

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-142:  
Gocht House  
First Version  
Ground Floor

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-143:  
Upper Level

The plan is organized as a labyrinth of rooms, arranged starting at the upper edge of the house, set according to the dimensional constraints imposed by its

AE.1934.34

PROJ.1934.47

neighbors and by topological restrictions inherent in the program. The shape of the access path effects neither the form of the individual rooms, nor the qualities of the boundaries.

In the variants to the second version, Scharoun begins to develop a spatial program: the ground floor plan is reorganized as an enclosed volume on the upper part of the plan, along which the access path runs. On the other side of the access, the sitting and dining area settle back against this enclosed volume, what was merely an assemblage of uses in the first version has become a directed spatial composition.

The Variant is interesting in its own right because the level change between the living and the study areas has become a significant influence on the organization of the adjacent spaces. In the initial form, the level change

furnishes the piano and the reading desk with an anchor point. In the variant, the act of passage has caused the piano to rotate, and the dominance of the dining room over the sitting room has caused the stair to shift down, restricting access to the study and opening into the dining room. It is the effect of the transverse direction introduced by the movement across the house upon the longitudinal direction of the living room.

-- FEBRUARY

12. Letter(LS(HS)) [112] conveying photographs of the Schminke house in preparation for their planned publication in the Prag architectural journal STAVBA. Aside from remarking on the behind-the-scenes battles taking place to hinder the publication of the project

AE.1934.34

PROJ.1934.48

in Innendekoration, Scharoun annotated the enclosed photographs. Even without the visual documents, this is one of the few concise statements of principles by Scharoun. The major principles: to draw the house into the circulation of the garden, to strive for lightness through additions to surfaces built-in material transformations (glass - as window or as block, mirrored emblems, painted patterns), and to, not merely satisfy practical wishes, but rather to seek a meaningful design, to "give oneself over to the space", were still forming in his work and would, first come to fruition in his next works.

-- MARCH

19. Letter (LS(HS)) [72] Accepts Slapeta's offer to come work in Scharoun's office. Remarks that if one or the other project should materialize, there would be some truly exciting work to do.

-- APRIL

13. Harendza applied for membership in the RKbK. He was to this point no longer with Scharoun. His position with the Berlin's construction department did not to their point exempt him from membership requirements. The initial remarks on his application indicate that the documents submitted were insufficient, and that the application should be denied. on the second review, it was approved. It is not possible to say if

---

112. (AS.HS) 1





AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.50

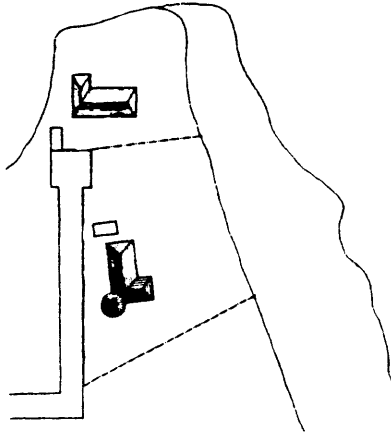


Figure 2-145:  
Noack/Benk Hof Site

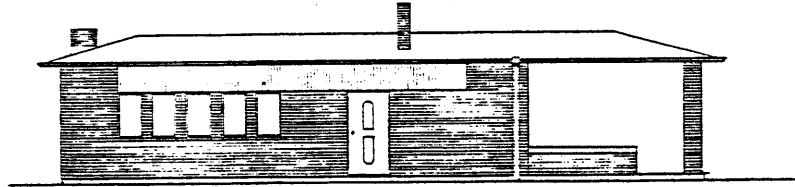


Figure 2-146:  
Noack House  
SW Elevation

AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.51

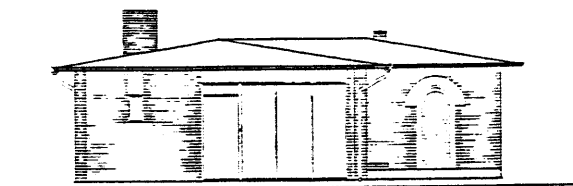


Figure 2-147:  
SE Elevation

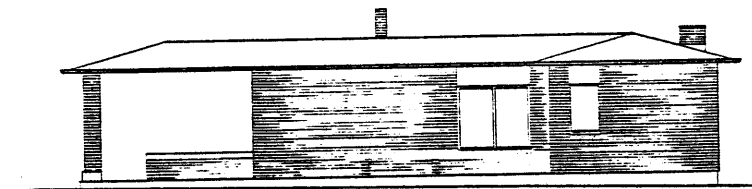


Figure 2-148:  
NE Elevation

AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.52

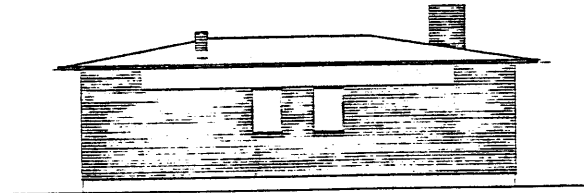


Figure 2-149:  
NW Elevation

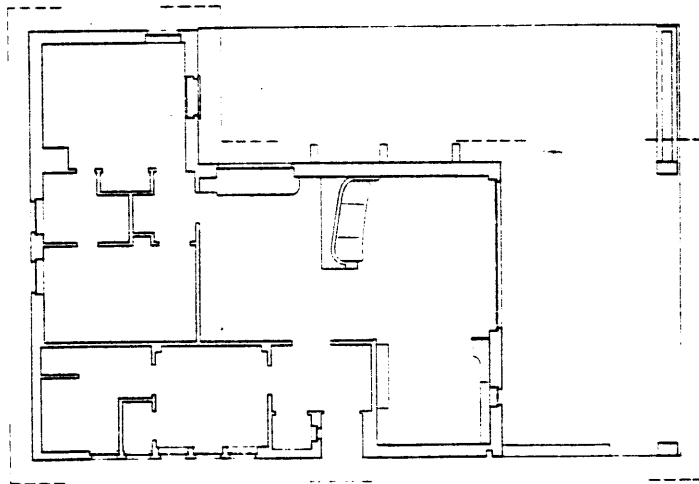


Figure 2-150:  
Noack House  
Plan

AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.53



Figure 2-151:  
House Noack  
View of Approach

The Noack house was designed together with a house for the actress Vita Benkhof, at the tip of an island, west of Berlin, in the Jungfernsee .



Figure 2-152:  
Noack House  
SW View

AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.54



Figure 2-153:  
Noack House  
NW View



Figure 2-154:  
Benkhof House  
SW View

AE.1934.35

PROJ.1934.55

-- MAY

24. Scharoun HS is recommended for enrollment in the BDA (as the architectural heading of the RKbK). The application is accompanied by photographic documentation of his work. [74] According to Lauterbach [75]

31. Dr.Ing. Fritz Todt appointed director of the National Office for Technology. This move further undermines the position of the RKbK by establishing a parallel institution to coordinate all technical aspects of the building industries.

-- JUNE

27. DBZ Nr.26 appears under the subtitle: "Illustrated Weekly Journal for Building Design, Technology, City and Regional Planning, Construction Industry, and Construction Law", naming only Martin Maechler as the editor.

-- JUNE

19. Wenzeck Lot Site Survey Plan

---

74. (BDC.HS.AI8533)

75. (Lauth1967, ) HS was accepted only through the intervention of some sympathetic-person-in-the-right-place.

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.56

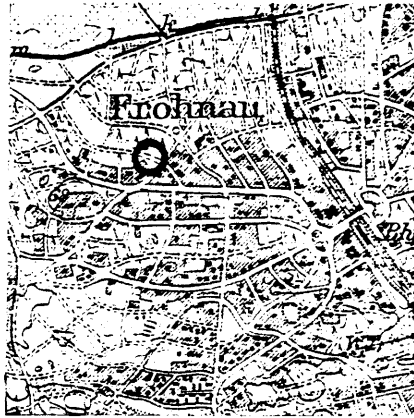


Figure 2-155:  
Wenzeck environs

-- AUGUST

nd. Work commenced on the Vitzenau vacation colony and the house for Dr Baensch during L. Slapets's visit to Scharoun's office.

The program for the Vitzenau colony included elements of a middle class single family dwelling, [113] yet it did not house them in the closed form usual for such designs. The sloping site may certainly have restrained him from using such a form, but it seems more likely that he had associated the aspects of the program with distinct

wings of the building [114] The first versions maintained the public and the private access directions as distinct,

---

113. a proper entry foyer, clear articulation between service, representation, and private zones

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.57

laying the dining, entry, and living spaces out along the access path up the slope, while the access to the private rooms runs parallel to the slope. Each room is open to the view, with the disadvantage of poor internal connections among uses.

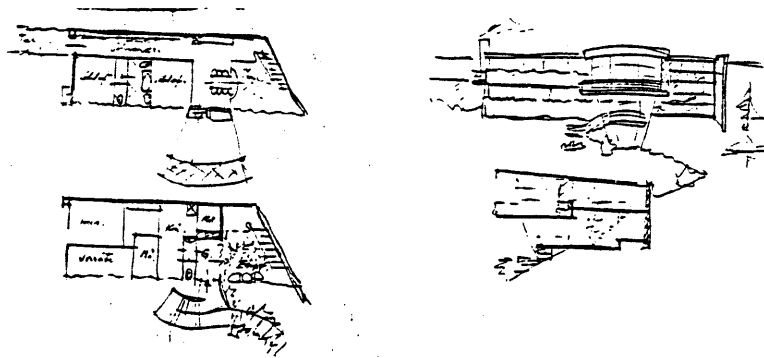


Figure 2-156:  
Vitzenau Vacation Houses  
Preliminary Plans

---

114. as he had done in the GuGaLi exhibition (see 9) or, without the programmatic impetus, in Breslau (see 17.



AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.58

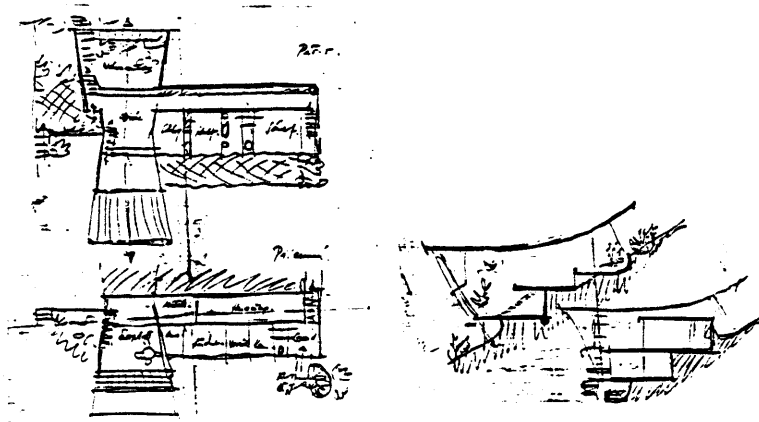


Figure 2-157:  
Preliminary Plans

Another version created a double height entry foyer, through which the private and the service zones of the house communicated. The access path travelled across the direction of the house, between the two contained zones, up the slope, as implied by the view, passed out the other side back into the landscape. The entry foyer is located at a lower elevation and the service zone is rotated back into the hillside in order to make it possible to enter into the middle of the house while remaining close to the edge. In one instance, the direction shift is accommodated by a curved closure screen.

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.59

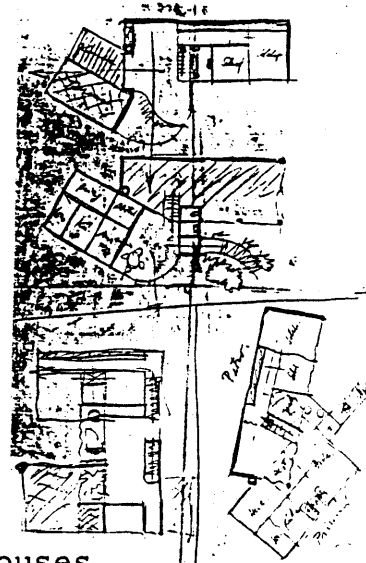


Figure 2-158:  
Vitzénau Vacation Houses  
First Version

The final version attempts to reconcile these two forms. The internal access passes along the right wall of the dwelling, up the slope, from one zone to the next. The private zone is removed to the highest level where it has the benefit of a secluded terrace.

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.60

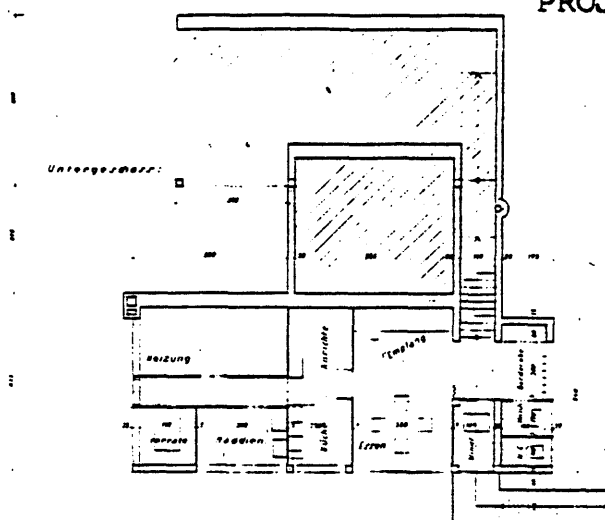


Figure 2-159:  
Vitzzenau Hotel  
entry level

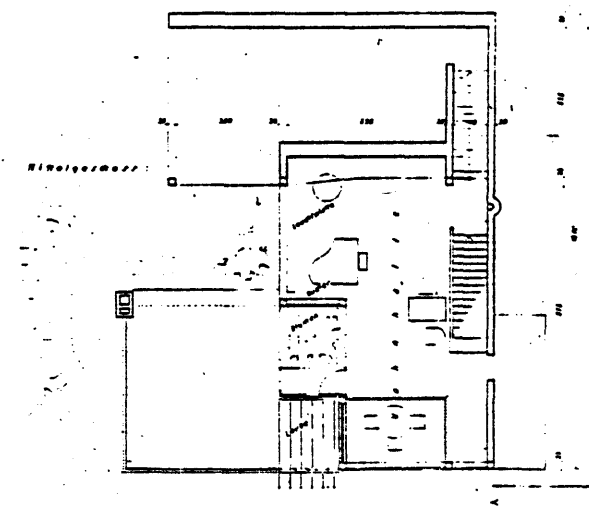


Figure 2-160:  
Vitzzenau Hotel  
Living room level

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.61

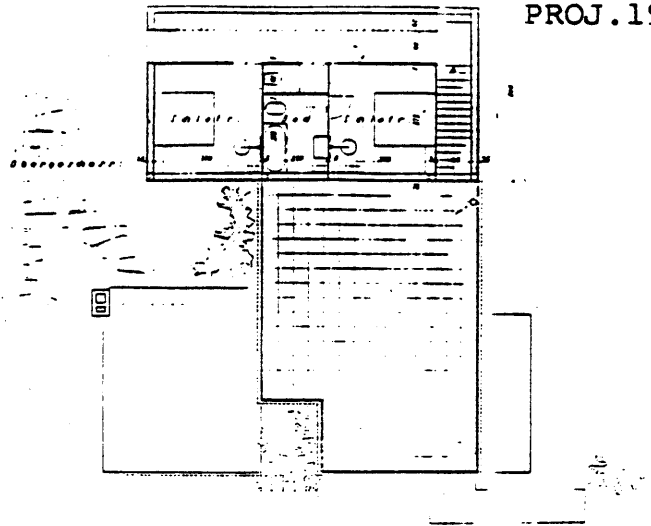


Figure 2-161:  
Vitzenau Hotel  
Bedroom Level

Each space has a direct view at the same time as the relation among spaces remains convenient.

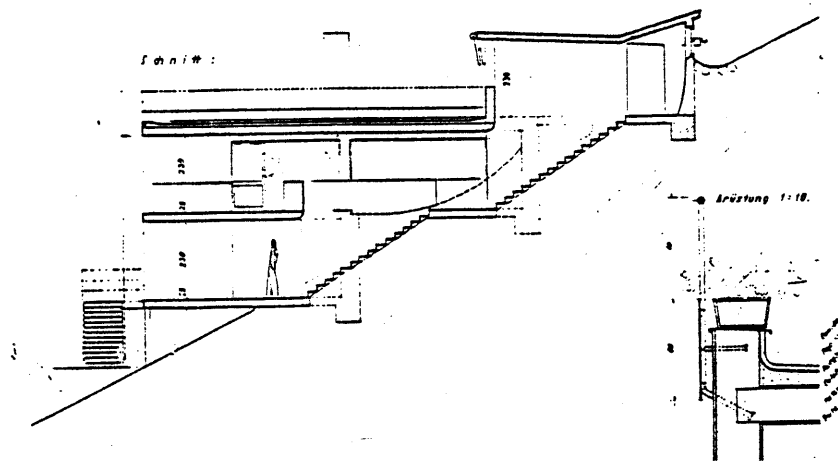


Figure 2-162:  
Vitzenau Hotel  
Section

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.62

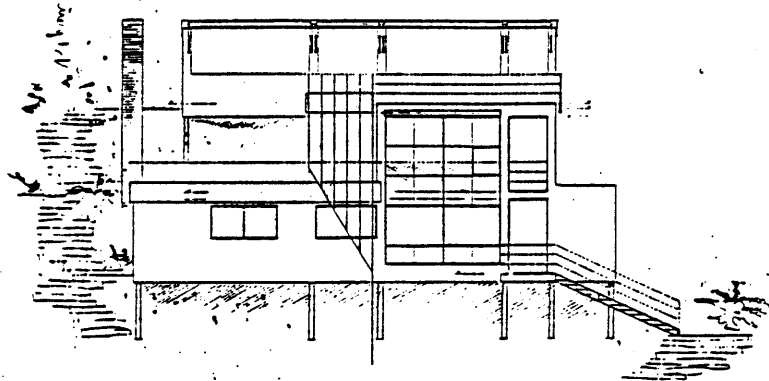


Figure 2-163:  
Vitzenau Hotel  
Elevation

The effect the right side reference has on the organization is apparent in the elevation. The large glazed area presents the living room and furnishes a stable reference for the individual levels as they extend out along the slope.

The preliminary design drawings for the Baensch house are remarkable both for what is drawn, and for what is absent.

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.63

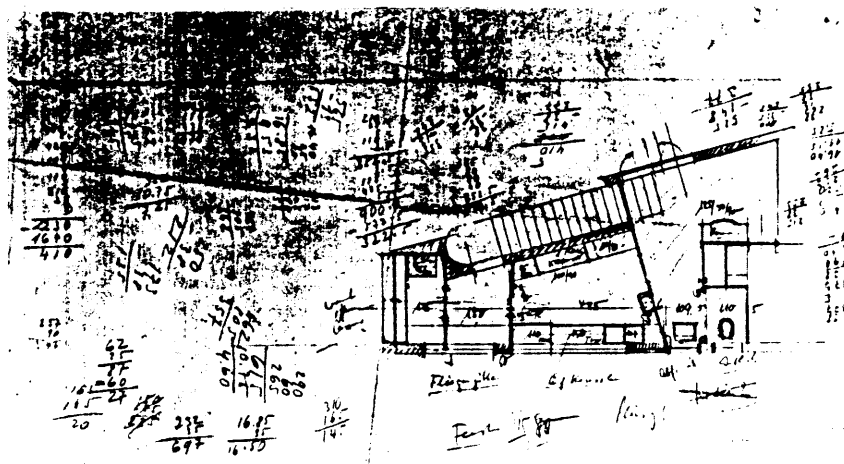


Figure 2-164:  
Baensch House  
Preliminary Main Floor Plan

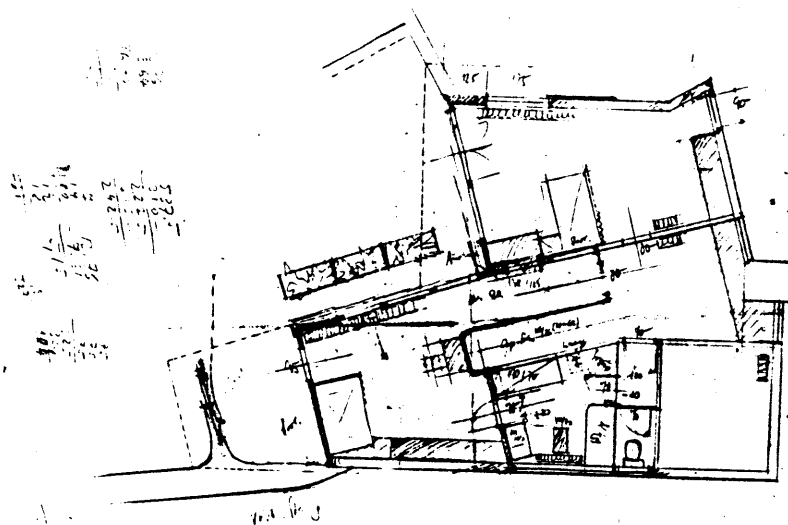


Figure 2-165:  
Upper Floor Plan

Only the used objects are dimensioned in the drawings. From these sizes Scharoun determines the starting dimensions for the spaces ( the length and

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.64

width of the kitchen, or the minimal dimension in the upper floor bath.) Further dimensions are not indicated, they are inferred from the placement of these smaller spaces within the larger composition.

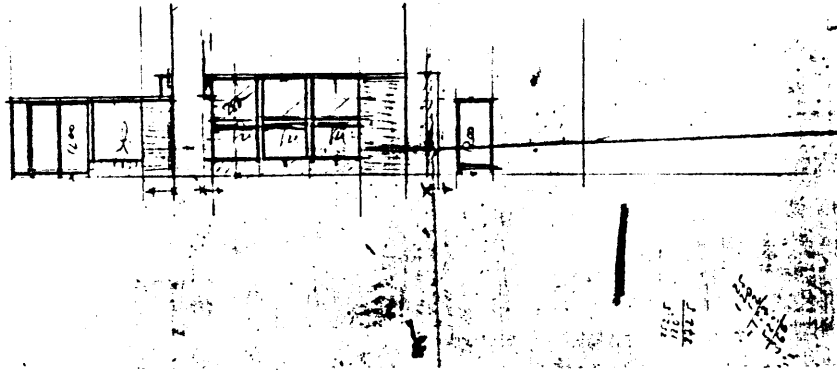


Figure 2-166:  
Baensch House  
(N) Elevation

The elevation sketch is similar. In this case, the individual windows are configured as their dimension allows and the remaining space is occupied by another, unspecified, and undimensioned, material. In the vertical direction, the sills and heads are fixed to achieve a continuous view. The constraints beyond the dimensions, in the elevations as in the plans, are linear references. In the north facade the "banded" windows are hung on the rain gutter, while in the west (entry) elevation the chimney acts both to change the direction of the surface and to support the windows and the roof. The remainder of the surface is unrendered, the corners of the building do not even reach to the

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.65

ground.

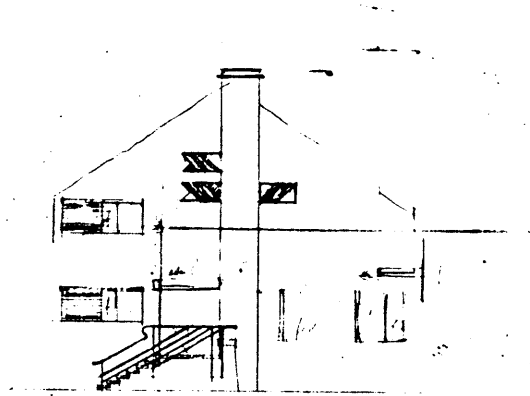


Figure 2-167:  
Baensch House  
Entry (W) Elevation

The roof framing plan still indicates the origins in a symmetrical form,

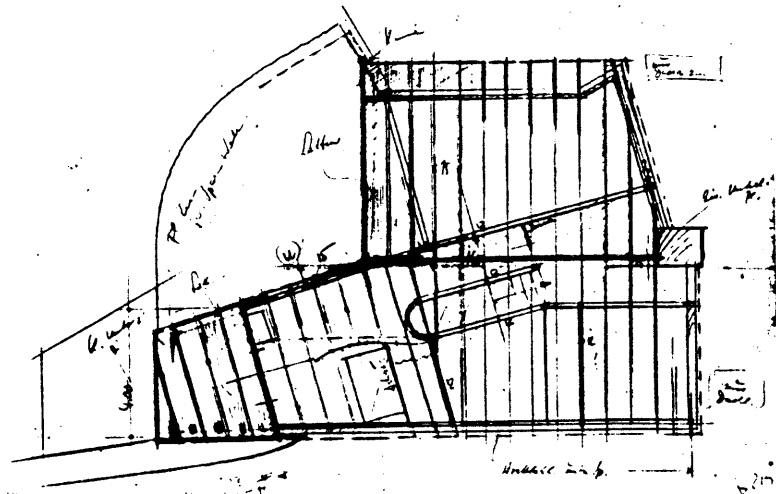


Figure 2-168:  
Roof Framing Plan



AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.66

while the ground floor plan demonstrates the conditions which transformed the original 3 x 2 form. There was [115] one version in which the wintergarden was envisioned as a fireplace. As Scharoun committed the design to the relation to the landscape, the fireplace was transformed into a wintergarden, dropped down to the exterior ground level, and the concave couch was supplanted by a convex one.



Figure 2-169:  
Reugenberg Analysis

---

115. information from C.K.Lee

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.67

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-170:  
Main Floor Plan  
Preliminary Version

This focused the path along the edge,  
and committed the space to the view out  
over the Havel.

-- SEPTEMBER

Wenzeck First version.

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.68

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-171:  
Wenzeck House  
Ground floor

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-172:  
Wenzeck House  
second floor

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.69

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-173:  
Wenzeck House  
S Elevations

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-174:  
Wenzeck House  
E Elevations

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.70

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-175:  
Wenzeck House  
N Elevations

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-176:  
Wenzeck House  
W Elevations

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.71

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-177:  
Wenzeck House  
Section

Distribution is across the direction of the house towards the rear, the winter garden and the grade access to the rear yard. Secondary access takes the direction of the uses. Enclosure and glazing grouped to maintain distinction of light, dark, light to designate a destination (stairs, entry pats reviewed, representational axis. Exterior surfaces attempt to maintain a graphic (vs physical) quality. Introducing the sloping lines of the pitched roof to the chimneys, roof decks, horizontally extended glass, and translated planar surfaces of his 20s houses. The northeast wall acts as the hard surface (in the main direction of access) from which the other spaces and enclosures extend.

-- OCTOBER

1. Architects' Bylaw [76] goes into effect. Only members of the RKbK are to

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.72

be allowed to submit plans to the  
Department of Building.

-- OCTOBER

1. Wenzeck Letter (W(HS)) reports that the plans have been submitted.

16. Rostock Civic Center The protocol [116] for the deliberations of the competition jury dates the competition post-'33. It also appears in DBZ in this period. Loercher, as BDA president, was among the jurors. Scharoun's project was eliminated in the first round of deliberations. The criteria which reappear in the course of deliberations are the impressiveness and quality of the "banner procession" and the appropriateness as a place to assemble 20,000 people into a "Human Community". [117] Although the program is not included in Scharoun's records, his commentary to his design makes no mention of the issues raised in the jury deliberations. It concentrates on the question of distribution (1000 meter wardrobe tables, two distinct halls which to be optionally used as one hall.) and on solutions to technical program issues (the arrangement of halls to enable the house to be cleared quickly after performances, access from automobiles, adjustable stages and dividing walls for adaptable reconfiguration of the halls). Only his mention of a visible row of flags, which are to establish the relationship to the street, responds to the jury's political

---

116. (AdK.PF87)

117. See 2

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.73

interests. [118]

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-178:  
Rostock Civic Center  
Plan

---

118. See 2



AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.74

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-179:  
Rostock Civic Center  
Sections

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-180:  
Rostock Civic Center  
elevation

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.75

-- DECEMBER

4. National Commission for Housing Development is dissolved and carried over into the Ministry of Labor.

-- DECEMBER

6. Wenzeck Building Permit issued on basis of second version of plans.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-181:  
Wenzeck house  
ground floor plan

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.76

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-182:  
Wenzeck house  
second floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-183:  
Wenzeck house  
section

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.77

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-184:  
Wenzeck house  
elevations

The hierarchical organization of the IX.34 version has been eliminated, sacrificing the clarity of dimensional relation for a more compact plan. As this was prior to the first building permit submission it seems that it may have been at the request of the client. [119]

12. Baensch First building permit(#1259) [120] issued. Scharoun came in contact with them through Herman Mattern. Heinrich Henslemann had proposed a plan, similar to the house from him standing next door, but

---

119. there is no documentary evidence to support either the claim that the modesty of the initial scheme implies the anticipated or advisory influence of the Building Department, as the files in that department commence only with the first design approved for construction

120. (AdK.HS)

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1934.78

Mattern, who had been engaged to oversee the garden work, invited Ms Baensch to his home, which convinced her to engage Scharoun.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-185:  
Baensch House  
Ground Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-186:  
Second Floor Plan

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1935.79

-- ND.

On the legal basis of the Verordnung zum Schutze von Volk und Staat forty posts have been established to review publications. 41,000 works have been censored this year.

T.1933.21

SH.1933.13

2.1.18.: 1934

2.2.18.: 1934

-- JANUARY

20. National Labor Law [31] effects wage reductions by nullifying the existing labor contracts, and transforms wage laborers into "Soldiers of Labor" who are subject only to their foreman.

-- FEBRUARY

Scharoun's commentary to the Schminke publication touches on two important themes: the criteria for judgement was not that of usefulness, but that of meaningfulness; and the house comprised distinct zones - of use, of view, of age, ... - which the design sought to reconcile, but not regiment.

-- MARCH

The most pernicious effect of the atmosphere of uncertainty about one's personal safety, was that the contacts needed to continue to grow were paralysed, the only allowed were through organs of the state. The only means to circumvent this was by maintaining a small circle of trusted friends, [12]

T.1934.23

SH.1934.14

with whom an exchange of ideas was possible, without concern for who might overhear it, or for the power of the state to monitor all forms of public communication. For Scharoun this meant dinner conversations with Haering or occasional telephone talks with Max Taut or Ludwig Hoffman [13]. When Lubomir Šlapeta rejoined the office for a few months in the summers, it meant a rare chance to exchange ideas with a kindred soul. The exclusion from publication also meant the denial of a medium of communication, yet when he was published, from the interest in the illustrated works, it was as if he weren't [14]

-- APRIL

The Noack house represents the direct continuation of the programm which produced the Schuldenfrey House. The surfaces are all running bond brick, with brick soldier lintels above the openings. The entry and the individual spaces are made with a minimum of changes to the ongoing surface.

---

31. (RGB1.1934.I.nr7)

12. (BDA.1983)

13. (C.K.Lee VII.83)

14. (AS.HS) 1



T.1934.24

SH.1934.14

--

JUNE

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-15:  
Wenzeck House  
Projective Sketch

T.1934.25

SH.1934.14

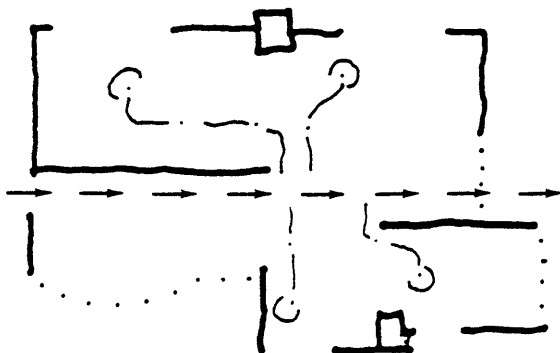


Figure 2-16:  
Wenzek House  
Organization Analysis  
Second Floor

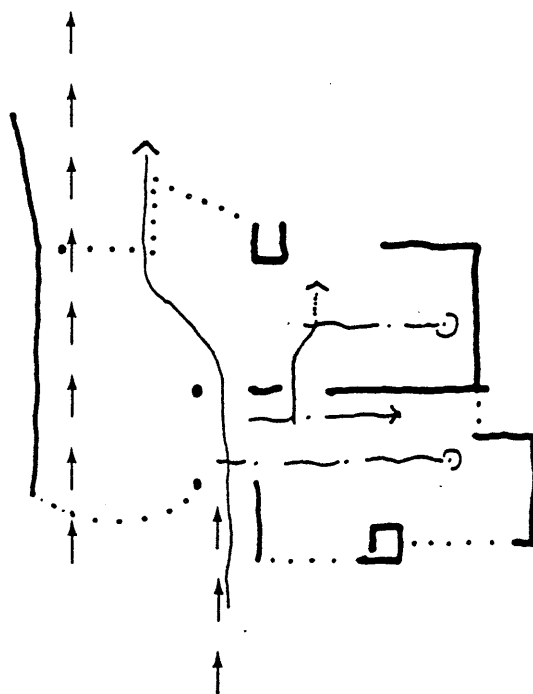


Figure 2-17:  
First Floor

T.1934.25

SH.1934.14

-- AUGUST

Design produced by Scharoun and L. Slapeta for the vacation colony in Vitzenau raises questions as to which direction Scharoun's practice might have gone in if the context in Berlin had been more accepting.

Baensch design demonstrates formal transformation of symmetrical ideal form to accommodate use, site, representation.

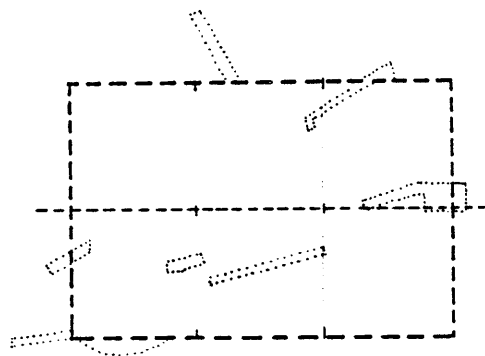


Figure 2-18:  
Baensch House  
analysis  
formal framework

and under the influence of Scharoun's spatial program ( path along a surface to the edge.) [15]

---

15. see also MA.2-170

T.1934.27

SH.1934.14

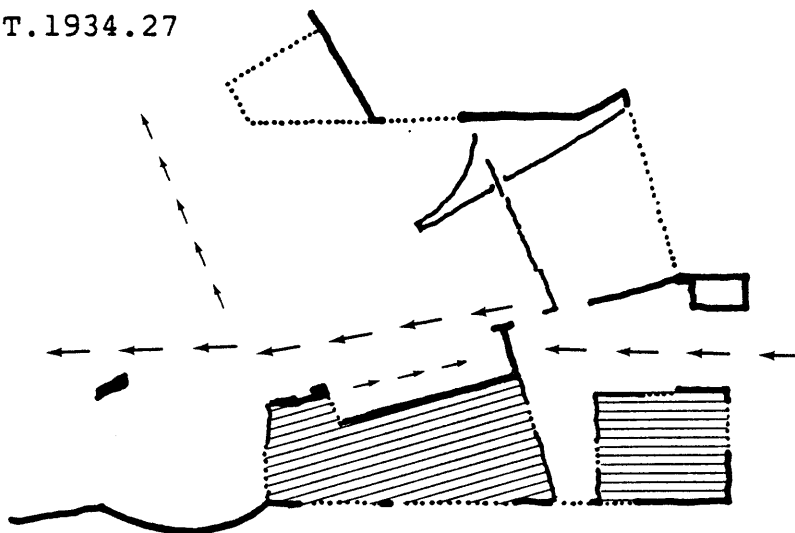


Figure 2-19:  
Baensch House  
path

-- AUGUST

FALL

Political education programs organised by the NS government pressure the individual to commit leisure time and energy to NS indoctrination. ReichsArbeitsdienst includes paramilitary training.

-- SEPTEMBER

Metal workers prohibited from accepting employment outside of the jurisdiction of their employment office.

-- NOVEMBER

Hard Spine and Directional Hierarchy appear in the first version of Wenzack design.

T.1934.27

SH.1934.15

2.1.19.: 1935

2.2.19.: 1935

-- JUNE

The diagram of the Hoffmeyer house indicates the use of the reference surface. The enclosed kitchen and garage are placed to enclose the house from the north

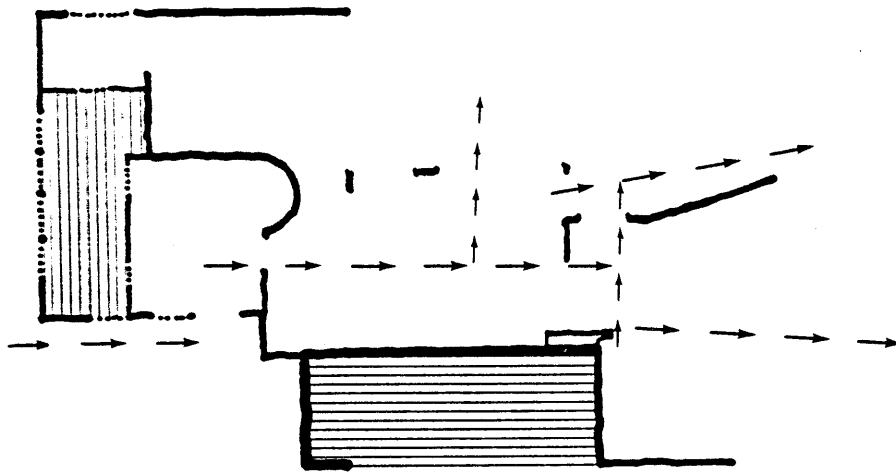


Figure 2-20:  
Hoffmeyer House  
Analysis

The projective sections of the Bader house develop from simple indications of which spaces are present to complex representations of the relationships among those spaces. The diagrams indicate the directed composition of the plan and section

T.1935.30

SH.1934.15

Figure 2-21:  
Bader House  
Plan Analysis

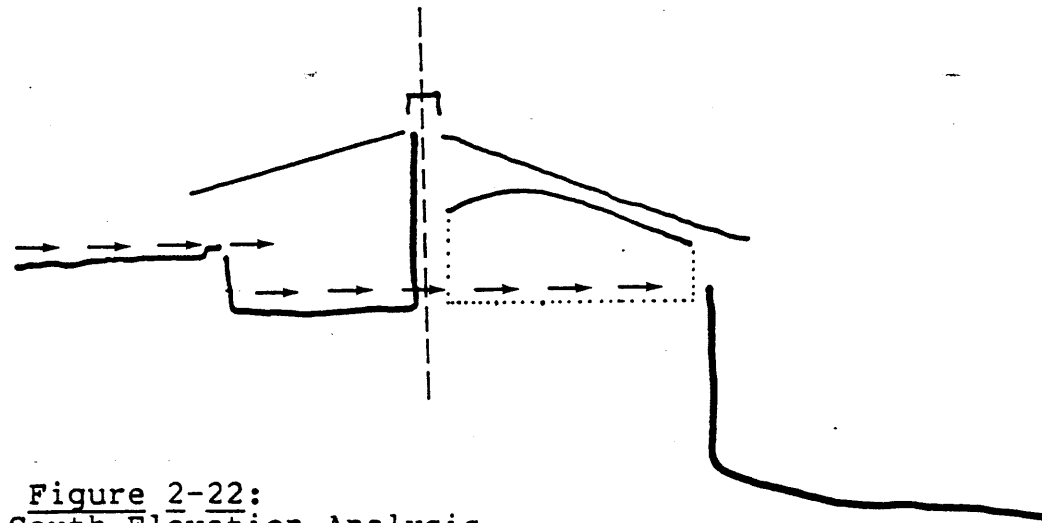
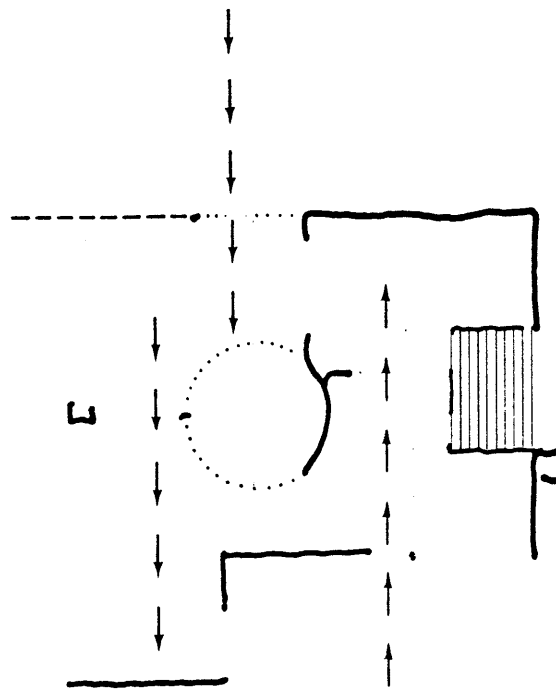


Figure 2-22:  
South Elevation Analysis

T.1935.31

SH.1934.15

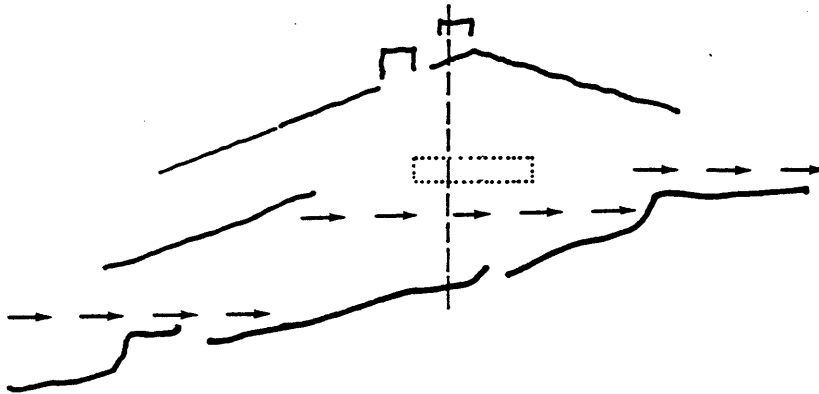


Figure 2-23:  
North Elevation Analysis

and the presence of the reference  
surface in the plan.

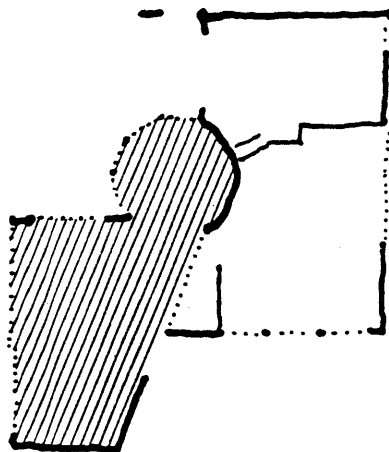


Figure 2-24:  
Bader House  
Plan Analysis

AE.1934.36

PROJ.1935.79

2.4.19.: 1935

-- JANUARY

2. Wenzeck Letter (HS(W)) discussing the course of negotiations with the Building Department. Conjectures that chimneys could be the problem, that the best idea might be to eliminate the chimney on the north face of the house, and shift that on the side of the house to the middle axis of the house.

2.3.19.: 1935

-- FEBRUARY

17. Foundation work on Baensch house nears completion. The design was executed with very few changes [121] only after Doctor Baensch, through prolonged negotiations, [122]

-- FEBRUARY

6. DBZ Nr. 6 appears without an editorial board.

---

76. Architektengesetz



AE.1935.37

PROJ.1935.79

-- MARCH

6. On orders of the fine arts branch of the NS-KG the auction of works of modern art at the galleries of Max Perls is raided. The works are confiscated.

10. RKbK President issues order, in effort to consolidate the RKbK position, naming the practices which fall within the RKbK preserve. It includes all visual, graphic, plastic, and environmental arts, all fields which sell, restore, or reproduce the products of those arts, and the teaching of those arts.

27. DBZ appears with the new subtitle: Weekly Journal for German Building Design and Construction Technology, Space Design, Urban Design, Construction Industry, and Construction Law.

-- APRIL

18. Baensch Rough Construction inspection.

24. Baensch Letter(HS(LRO)) recounting the deficiencies discovered upon during the rough construction inspection. The permit plans were to be altered to reflect the as built condition.

25. Wenzeck Letter(W(HS)) reporting on site visit, on changes to the design brought on by observations during

---

121. (AS.HS) 1

122. (C.K.Lee, VIII.83) convinces the BP that the design is in accord with traditional bavarian styles.

AE.1935.37

PROJ.1935.80

excavation.

-- MAY

20. Baensch Plans for second building permit: (approved 22.VII.35); H.Ruessmann contractor; knee wall behind couch is now convex; (permit review 11.VII.35)

-- MAY

5. Notice (Reichs Arbeitsministerium(Braunschweigische

Coal Works)) [77] of intent to demolish the town Bueddenstadt illustrates the purpose to which the National Commission for Housing [78] and the Implementations Regulations for the Reorganisation of German Housing were put by industry. In anticipation of the need to mine the land occupied by the village, the BKBw sought to prevent any construction from taking place. The permit was granted. The controls served as a means to control the development in their vicinity to suit there interests.

9. Darmstadt - Frankfurt highway link opened.

22. DBZ Nr.21 appears under the title; Weekly Journal for National Building Design, Construction Technology, Space design and Urban Design, Construcyion Industry, and Construction Law. [79]

-- JUNE

1. Hottengrund Siteplan [123] : Six house types, developed as varied volumetric realizations of similar organization, arranged so as to develop

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.80

space similar to those seen at  
Siemensstadt.MA.2-106

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-187:  
Hottengrund Development  
Site Plan  
1.6.35

18. Wenzeck Letter (Seeger( HS)) to contractor Seeger, discussing the execution of the detail at the junction of the roof and chimney, demonstrates that Scharoun's formal interests can as easily be exercised with a traditional vocabulary as with the modern one of a house such as Schminke - where similar considerations govern the relation of the chimneys to the exterior walls.

aside from the small objections, which you have already agreed to remove, there is the matter of the streetfront chimney which has not been executed as drawn. The chimney was supposed to extend through the roof. The brick facing on

---

123. BDA stamp still used.

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.81

that corner conceived as integral with that form. But now that the chimney has been reduced, the two parts - above and below the roof are isolated.

I attempt to make the motive clear to you so that you see the worth of correct execution of this detail. ...

20. Bader House design submitted to

Baupolizei. simultaneous request for excavation permit.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-188:  
Bader House  
Ground Floor Plan  
17.VI.35

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.83

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-189:  
Bader House  
Ground Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-190:  
E Elevation

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.84

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-191:  
N Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-192:  
W Elevation

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.84

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-193:  
S Elevation

The house is laid out as a progression from front to rear, up the slope, through and along defined zones. The entry and the office in the half cellar are a first layer. The stair, shifted

slightly brings one up into an enclosed anteroom from which one either continues to travel back, through the bedroom out onto a terrace and into the rear garden, or one turns, to move laterally into the living room, where the space is directed south, back over the hillside. In this version, the glazing of the wintergarden on the north facade reinforces the layered organization, by repeating the line of the roof, leaving the definition entirely to the east and west walls.

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.85

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-194:  
Section

The section presents the most significant spaces within the house, and the transition from level to level, but it indicates neither the relations among those spaces nor their relative importance.

The east facade is composed of both stucco and board-and-batten finish to setting the lower entry zone against the larger L-shaped mass of the second story. Scharoun's projective sketch of the roof form demonstrates this intention.



AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.86

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-195:  
Bader House  
Projective sketch

24. Letter (BBV(H. Hoffmeyer)) [124]  
submitting design for the Hoffmeyer  
house for permit review. -

---

124. (BBV)

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.87

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-196:  
Hoffmeyer House  
Main Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-197:  
Second Floor Plan

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.88



Figure 2-198:  
Hoffmeyer House  
Construction Documents  
Steel Reinforcing

29. Bader permit refused due to external form. The cause was most likely the wintergarden window. In the next version

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.89

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-199:  
Bader House  
Ground Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-200:  
Bader House  
second version  
S Elevation

the facade was changed. The composed  
relation among the windows has been

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.90

eliminated, and the wintergarden window is now arched. The same set of drawings also presents improvement Scharoun had made to the design: the section

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-201:  
Bader House  
Composite section

The 29. Baensch Letter (BPN(HS)) submitting plans revised to reflect as built condition. Structural calculations to be supplied by Thyssen - indicating that the structure (or only columns ?) is steel frame.

nd. Hottengrund Siteplan [125] Multifamily and Single family dwellings on a site, in Kladow, developed, as officers residences, to serve the military airbase.

---

125. RKbK stamp appears

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.91

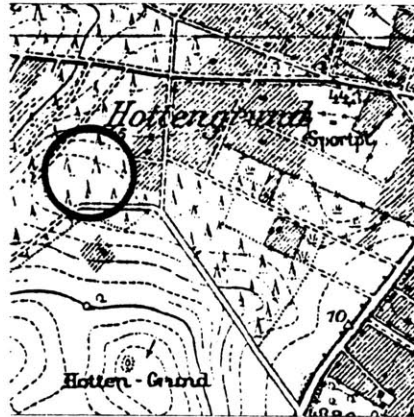


Figure 2-202:  
Hottengrund Site  
Environs

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-203:  
Hottengrund Development  
Site plan

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.92

-- JULY

1. Baensch Letter(BPN(HS)): present-  
ing plans for septic pit.
7. Baensch Letter(BPN(FB)): present-  
ing plans for septic pit.
9. Bader bid for installation of  
window glass
16. Bader Letter(LB(BPN)): Permit  
will be issued as soon as fee is paid.
22. Baensch Second building permit  
granted.
26. Baensch Letter (BPN(HS)): Requesting inspection for CofO.



Figure 2-204:  
Baensch House  
View from Garden

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.93

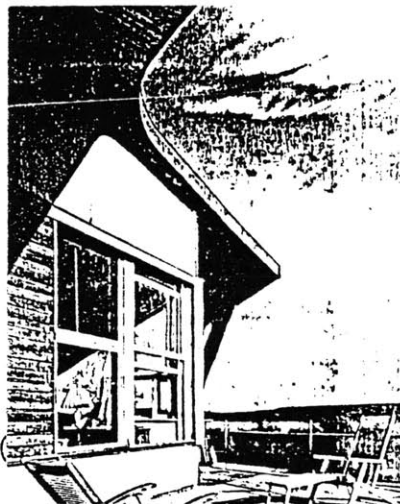


Figure 2-205:  
View from upper Deck

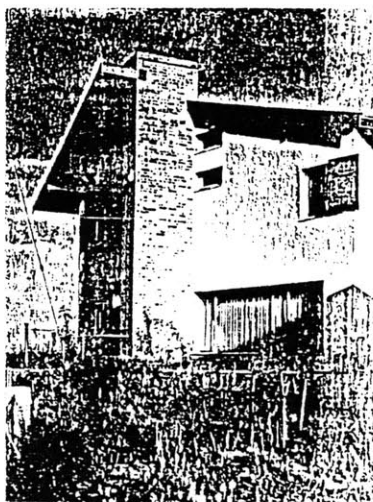


Figure 2-206:  
View of street (W) Elevation

28. Wenzeck Letter (HS(W)) Interior finish carpentry is to be delivered next week. [126]



AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.94

29. The GWG applies for a construction loan to construct a community in Priort by/Doeberitz for workers at the nearby airport. Scharoun and Baurat Figge represented the owner in the negotiations with the ministry of air transportation. Total constructed volume: (36 x 400qm) = 14,400qm. [127]

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-207:  
Priort Community Development  
Site Plan

29. Baensch Inspection for CofO.  
nd. Hottengrund Siteplan: Similar to version june version. The internal access has been changed, to run directly through the site, making the site easier to comprehend and carrying the autos closer to the dwellings, but also reducing the isolated quality. This may also be traced to the new placement of the Garage: since it no longer fixes the

---

127. The project was eventually executed by another building society. (BA.R41)

AE.1935.38

PROJ.1935.95

building disposition at the south of the site, the diagonal may be eliminated.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-208:  
Hottengrund Development  
Siteplan  
.07.35

-- JULY

Scharoun's stamp on Baensch submissions still has no mention of membership in RKbK.

---

77. (BA.R41.Rep318.Nr42.H1)

78. der Staatskommissar fuer das Siedlungswesen

79. Wochenschrift fuer nationale Baugestaltung, Bautechnik, Raumordnung und Staedtebau, Bauwirtschaft und Baurecht.

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.95

-- AUGUST

1. The construction permit [128] issued for Hoffmeyer house with stipulations covering additional structural members, site grading, and other technical issues.

2. Bader new version of drawings submitted.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-209:  
Bader House  
Ground Floor Plan

---

128. (BBV.Friesenstrasse)

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.96

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-210:  
Bader House  
E Elevation

3. Baensch Letter (LRO(HS)) presenting deficiencies discovered during CofO inspection. The only non-technical objection was that the elevations had not been executed as approved: HS was to submit new plans which reflected the as built condition.

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.



Figure 2-211:  
Baensch House  
Entry Foyer



Figure 2-212:  
Kitchen

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.98

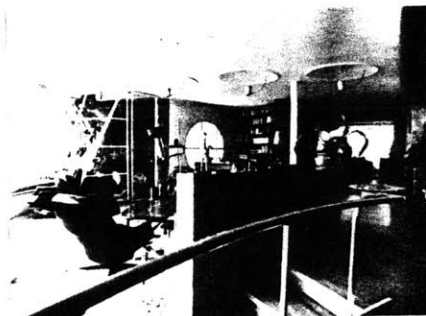


Figure 2-213:  
Living Room

24. Bader Final Drawings.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-214:  
Bader House  
Entry Floor Plan

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.99

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-215:  
Main Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-216:  
E Elevation

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.100

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-217:  
N Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-218:  
W Elevation



AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.101

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-219:  
S Elevation

The socle was simplified, to run horizontally without level changes around the individual levels, while a distinct material - either scored stucco or tile - accomplishes the transition on the north elevation from one level to the other, and the chimney which had marked the corner on the earlier version is now located in the interior, along the ridge line. The entry level is no longer constructed using a distinct material, and the windows, on both levels, are deployed symmetrically within the respective surfaces. On the other hand, the entry to the bedroom has been improved, by using the chimney to create space for the doorway to the bath, and by rotating the stair to move along the surface of the dining room. The north wall in the living room has been rotated to unify the dining and living zones, while the articulation of the wintergarden closure works to establish two zones, and the couch built onto the east wall to reduce the depth of the sitting alcove, and the small

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.102

window placed in the corner of the north wall, all organize the views from and the use within the sitting zone, so as to reduce the importance of the east-west direction and orient the use towards the south.

The Sections also indicate an improvement in the quality of the design. Many more conditions have been included in the sections, and the individual spaces are depicted in more specific, more various relations to the surroundings. depend,

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-220:  
Bader House  
north Section

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.103

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-221:  
mid Section  
through stair

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-222:  
south Section  
through living area

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.104

-- SEPTEMBER

7. The Hoffmeyer house passed rough construction inspection. Changes made to the design of the south gable during construction are to be

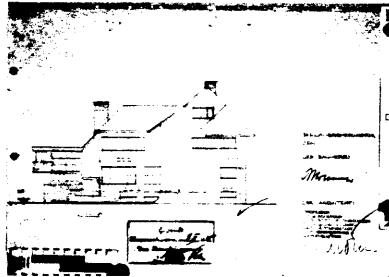


Figure 2-223:  
Hoffmeyer House  
Subsequent Submission

submitted as as-built drawings. The slope of the roof had been broken, to allow the attic room vertical exposure which extends around the corner.

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.

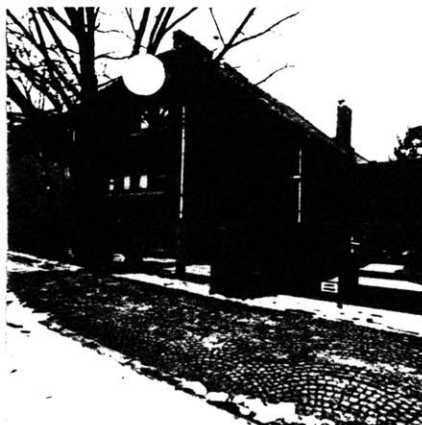


Figure 2-224:  
Hoffmeyer House  
N View



Figure 2-225:  
NE View

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.106



Figure 2-226:  
View from Garden



Figure 2-227:  
S View

8. Bader Bid awarded to O.Mundil

AE.1935.39

PROJ.1935.107

-- SEPTEMBER

Haering "House E." plan studies: Two schemes for the same program. One strictly orthogonal introduces the principle of the hard edge as a reference surface/ volume to organize one level, and employs courtyard arrangement to organize the other. The second plan carries the proposition of organization against an edge further when it leaves the orthogonal geometry which had supported the first scheme, and extends that order to the first floor, supplanting the courtyard organization.



Figure 2-78:  
House E.  
plan studies.  
(JoedJ1965,f91-94)

-- OCTOBER

17. Hoffmeyer CofO.
29. Bader Letter to W.Lummert re:  
background information to fulfill  
stipulations for loan.

AE.1935.40

PROJ.1935.107

-- OCTOBER

1. Schulte-Frohlinde assumes directorship of the Office of Construction for the DAF.

23. Larger construction projects required to file for permit.

-- NOVEMBER

1. Bader earthwork to commence following monday, masonry 8 days later.

14. Bader rough construction inspection held up by permit fees.

nd. Preliminary version of the final site plan arranges the apartment blocks at the north of the site, so as to enclose a space at the bend in the access road, to provide an entry into the site. At the southern end, among the single family houses, he - indicates another, more intimate space which accomplishes the other change in the access direction.



AE.1935.40

PROJ.1935.108

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-228:  
Hottengrund  
SitePlan

-- DECEMBER

2. Bader E.G. estimate for lighting  
fixtures 27. Bader request for CofO 30.  
Bader bill for window glass installation

-- DECEMBER

ND.

The exhibition "Blood and Earth" takes  
place in Munich seeks to assemble art  
works from Munich and Bavaria which  
present an consistent position against  
the decay of art.

2.4.20.:: 1936

-- JANUARY

nd. Site plan for Hottengrund  
development

AE.1935.40

PROJ.1936.109

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-229:  
Hottengrund  
Site Plan

has reduced the common site spaces, in favor of better connections through the site.

9. Bader CofO review. Deficiencies entirely technical

14: Bader Letter to painter pointing out deficiencies.

21. Building permit issued for Kaiserstrasse 54-68, Bremerhaven.

2.3.20.: 1936

Slapeta executes the Villa Liska.

AE.1936.41

PROJ.1936.1

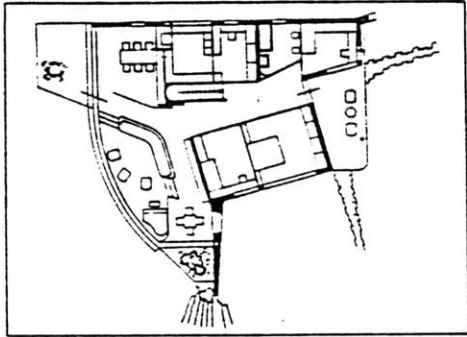


Figure 2-79:  
L. & C. Slapeta.  
Villa Liska  
development relative to a stable wall



Figure 2-80:  
L. & C. Slapeta.  
Villa Liska

AE.1936.42

PROJ.1936.109



Figure 2-81:  
L. & C. Slapeta.  
Villa Liska



Figure 2-82:  
L. & C. Slapeta.  
Villa Liska

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.109

-- FEBRUARY

6. Bader G.K. statement for furniture  
10. Bader O.L. statement for  
cabinetwork

10. Hottengrund Dwelling designs  
completed. The plans are developed  
layered - entrance ( service left, stair  
right ), dining, living, porch-and-yard  
- front to rear. The elevations still  
indicate the original, ideal symmetrical  
form, upon which Scharoun elaborated in  
order to accommodate the program, and in

order to establish the particular  
relationship of overlaps and free edges  
among the uses.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-230:  
Single Family Houses

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.111

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-231:  
Apartment Houses  
Plans

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-232:  
Apartment Houses  
Elevations

13. Strauss BP submittal. Scharoun developed contact to Strauss through Moll, as past director of the Academy of Art, [129] in the course of private

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.111

concert gatherings.



Figure 2-233:  
Strauss Site  
Environs

---

129. conversation with C.K.Lee

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.113

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-234:  
Strauss Design  
Preliminary Sketches

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-235:  
Strauss Design  
Preliminary Sketches



AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.114

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-236:  
Strauss design  
Preliminary Sketches

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-237:  
Strauss design, first version  
Plan

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.115

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-238:  
E Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-239:  
N Elevation

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.116

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-240:  
W Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-241:  
S Elevation

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.117

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-242:  
Section

-- MARCH

1. Moll Siteplan: depicting the surrounding houses, with preliminary outline of the intended construction. The plan to this point does not take into account the 3 different alignments present in the surrounding structures.

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.117

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-243:  
Moll house  
preliminary siteplan

19. Letter(HS(PBfd)): The Strauss project is disapproved because it fails to fit itself harmonously- into the existing buildings. [130]

28. Letter(PBfd(HS)): accompanying a model of the Strauss project. It

accounts for the design as the most useful and inexpensive solution which serves the client's purposes [131]

-- APRIL

5. Letter(PBfd(HS)): [132] responding to the demands made to him to alter his design. Declines to have the design submitted to the RKbK for consultation, as he is himself a member,

---

130. (Adk.HS)  
pageref(PBfd.NSprogramme.Strauss\_rejection))

(see

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.118

In addition, I would know neither where the boundaries of such an expert opinion could be drawn, nor which regulations would apply to such a process [133]. The purpose of the design develops only gradually, as a consequence of the designer's and the client's attitudes towards the project. Designs are not made ready to wear, and become divorced from their most inner law under the review by panels of experts

argues for the particular roof slope based on the mass relation between roof and house proper, and refuses to allow the review process to trespass into the private realm of the design.

---

131. (AdK.HS) see 1

132. (AdK.HS) see 1

133. The RKbK was not constituted with powers to review designs for third parties. Their authority was limited to enforcing their regulations for members and, in severe cases, to furnish a forum for between parties to a contract.

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.119

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-244:  
Strauss House  
PBfd Suggestions

8. Strauss Letter(HS(PBfd)) declining to let the permit process proceed until it satisfies the area -plan for Dahlem. [134]

27. Strauss Altered plans resubmitted to BP.

---

134. (Adk.HS) see page  
Pbfd.NSPROGRAMME.STRAUSS REJECTION.2. The area plan had  
required that all construction be submitted to the Bfd for  
approval prior to approval by the Bp. This stipulation was  
included in the sales contract to all parcels (LaB.R41).

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.120

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-245:  
Strauss plan.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-246:  
Strauss design  
Second Version  
15.IV.36  
Plan



AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.121

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-247:  
E (street) Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-248:  
N Elevation

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.122

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-249:  
W Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-250:  
S Elevation

AE.1936.43

PROJ.1936.123

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-251:  
Section

-- MAY

16. Moll Land purchased. -  
16. Strauss Excavation permit  
granted.

-- MAY

7. Haering / Ziegler Plans for the  
Ziegler house approved. The advances of  
the earlier projects are refined into  
system employing only two geometries  
to develop spaces with similar sense of  
independence and reciprocity [80] Pos-  
sible source for both the Moeler project  
(V.1) and the Mueller-Oerlinghausen  
alteration.

---

80. meaning: the qualities of the spaces are not to be  
determined independently of each other, one space defines  
the character of the other.

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.123

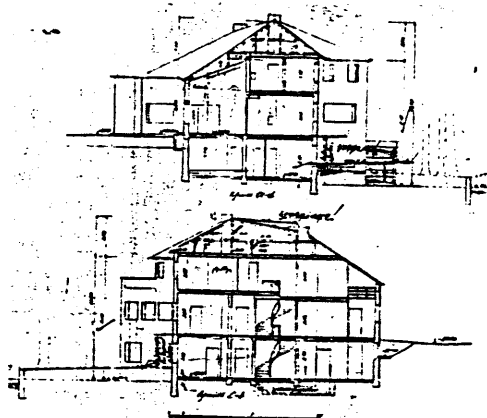
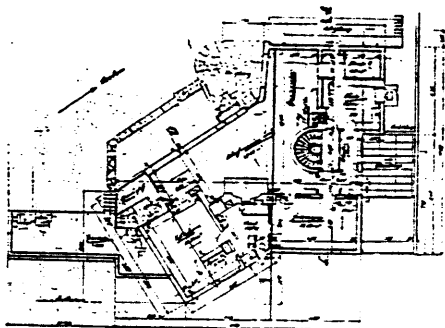


Figure 2-83:  
Ziegler House  
plans, view.  
(JoedJ1965,f95,96,102,106)

-- JUNE

11. Moll Site survey. Includes footprint of preliminary design, floor area calculations, and existing planting. Form has been altered to take in the direction changes from the adjacent houses, and the bend in the street.

17. Strauss Letter(Bpz(HS)) submitting, for approval, an alternative chimney form which Scharoun had

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.123

developed on his own initiative.

17. Strauss Letter(BpZ(HS)) applying for permission to extend the house towards the rear, in order to accommodate a second piano in the living

room. Scharouns mechanism to enlarge the living room, to simply shift the rear wall demonstrates that he was not working with composed spaces, but rather with the surfaces which bounded the spaces, with the uses, or qualities associated with those surfaces. Where one use comes to take up more space, one need only shift that wall farther from the others.

18. Moll Letter(BpW(HS))w/ plans, elevations, sections of preliminary design, applying for a building permit.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-252:  
Moll House  
Building Department Submission

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.125

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-253:  
Moll house  
Cellar plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-254:  
Moll house  
Main plan

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.126

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-255:  
Moll house  
Second floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-256:  
Moll house  
Elevation NW

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.127

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-257:  
Moll house  
Elevation SW

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-258:  
Moll house  
Elevation NO



AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.128

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-259:  
Moll house  
Elevation SO

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-260:  
Moll house  
Section ab

AE.1936.44

PROJ.1936.129

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-261:  
Moll house  
Section cd

19. Moll Permit(HS(BbmW)) on the basis of the National Housing Development Law. Stipulates portions of the site to be left unbuilt and requires that the plans be submitted for approval.

29. Strauss Rough construction inspection.

-- JUNE

19. DAF subsumes the responsibility for housing settlement planing according to the stipulations of the 4-year-plans.

28. Sixth regulation of the RKbK, issued by Goebbels, nullifies all RKbK regulations except the fee

schedule. [81] To this point, the membership has fallen from the 1932 level of 25,000 BDA members to 16,000. [82]

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.129

-- JULY

16. Moll drawings(1:50) six preliminary versions:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-262:  
Moll house  
Main plan  
(from v.A)

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.131

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-263:  
Moll house  
Main Floor plan  
(from v.B)

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-264:  
Moll house  
Housekeeping level (Cellar) plan

The relations among use levels have  
been developed more specifically.  
Sucessive revisions including slight

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.131

changes to interior details and spatial configuration: stair at level change internal to living area is curved to accommodate direction change from entry to approach to rear garden; Wintergarden exterior form changed from rectangular to triangular by pulling external glazing back at the doorway, thereby reducing the dimension to be traversed at the threshold, and placing one glass surface perpendicular to the direction of approach upon descending the stair; stair landing heights are adjusted, window sizes are changed. Pencilled alterations show addition of garden level patio to afford direct access from the lower level.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-265:  
Moll house  
Composite Section

.nd Moll Drawing(1:20) Cross section of the roof framing details, north and south wall details, section - elevation of living area. Almost entirely without dimensions, indicating only the relative position of components; section through living area shows an interest in the

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.132

edge between the living area, the sleeping quarters above and the garden to the south.

nd. Scharf On the reverse side of MA.2-276 is a small sketch of the street elevation of the Scharf house. The linework is very loose, depicting relative position rather than actual size or appearance. The main roof line indicates an idealized, flat reference line, corresponding to the ground line, against which the cornice lines of the main house and the garden wall work. Further, the windows in the gables are rectangular, with the midposts emphasized, drawn beyond the frames, while the garden enclosure gable is centered on the corner of the wall beyond, with

an axially located round opening. Scharoun came into contact with Scharf through Scharouns affiliation with the Molls. Mr S was a collector of paintings, while Ms Scharf was heir to the founder of the Gloria Insurance company. [135]

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.133

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-266:  
Scharf House  
Detail Sketch  
>>WellenLinie<<

The site for the house was a block of land occupied by the Scharf family. The house was to have been succeeded, according to plans drawn up by Scharoun [136] by a development at the other end of the block.

---

135. (C.K.Lee)

136. (BpW)

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.134



Figure 2-267:  
Scharf House  
Site Map

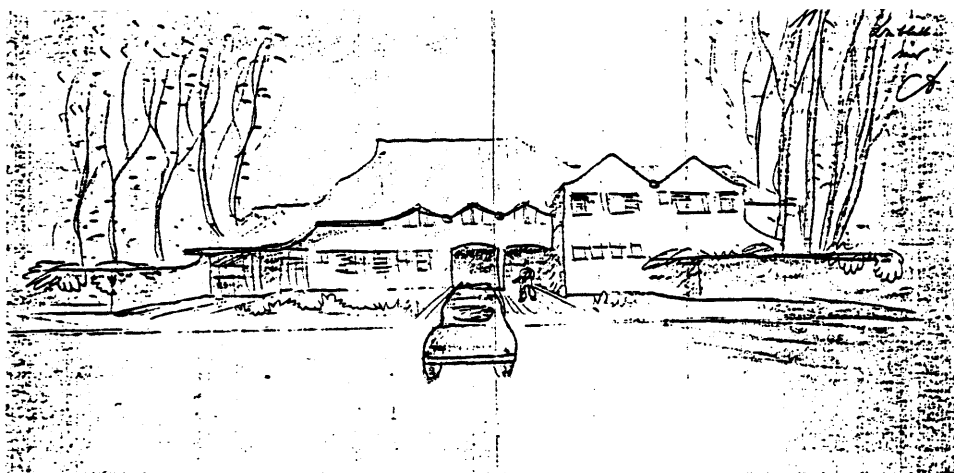


Figure 2-268:  
Scharf House  
Street View

Demonstrates a concern for surface and line quality analogous to that which present in Scharoun's 20s programme. The



AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.135

eave line is emphasized, while the second storey windows are so faintly drawn, as if to demonstrate that they continue behind it. The paired gables to the right present an unbroken vertical surface, as if they were foreign to the house under the spreading roof behind. The street wall indicates two forms of entry: on the left side, the roof swoops down to the height of the entry, indicating a rather private entrance, while on the right the formal entry, for some reason the same size as the adjacent garage, is dimensioned and positioned to indicate that it could be the passage, behind the imposing obstacle, through the house, into the garden beyond.

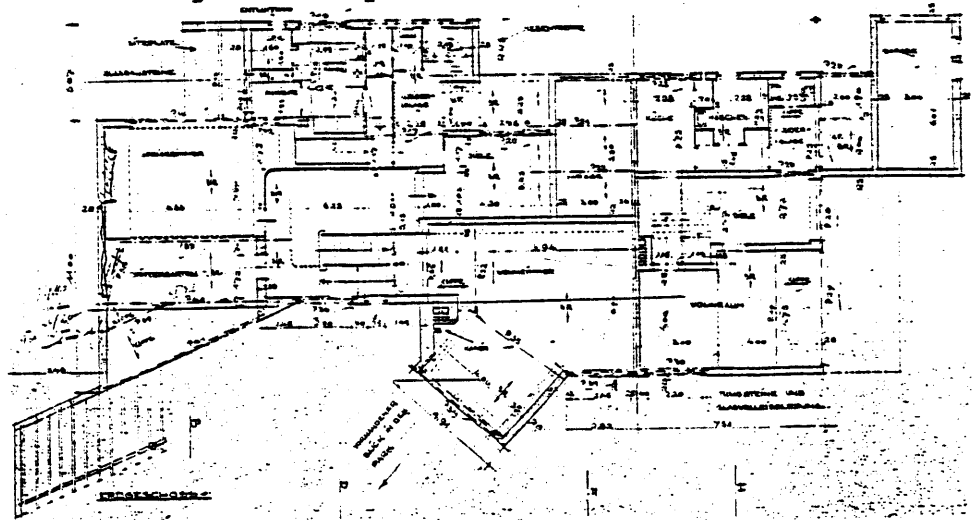


Figure 2-269:  
Scharf House  
Ground Floor Plan

The plan shows that this turns out to be the case. The kitchen and other service rooms have been displaced towards the street, opening a passage into the living area of the house, and beyond in to the rear yard. The living

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.136

area itself is composed of three zones, set side by side to generate the width of the house, shifted transversly in keeping with their relation to the path through the house, and to each other, and transformed by addition or displacement to accommodate their particular use. The wintergarden zone, for example brings the floor level of the house down to that of the garden outside [137] at the same time as it changes the direction from transverse in the site, towards the rear of the site. To this end the wall surface is modeled, and the rearwall is turned.

In the middle space, the transverse stair supplants entirely the original direction of the space through its direction and the height of the opening.

In the third space, the added bay window shifts the use, if not the direction of the space away from direct contact with the yard to the prospect along a bank of trees, in the distance.

The side effect of the turned rear walls [138] is that the spaces are no longer contained. The private zone which begins with the separation from the street continues through these glass screens, which keep out the elements, but do not bound the interior space. The distance to the outside world unpredictable, and changing.

---

137. a technique which he had used in the Schminke House

138. introduced in the Moll house

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.137

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-270:  
Scharf House  
Wintergarden View

On the second story, the particular qualities of the individual spaces predominates, as does, of necessity, the transverse access. The end window in the main room is even vaulted, and the adjacent surfaces modelled for lightness, in order to reinforce this direction.

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.138

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-271:  
Scharf House  
Studio view

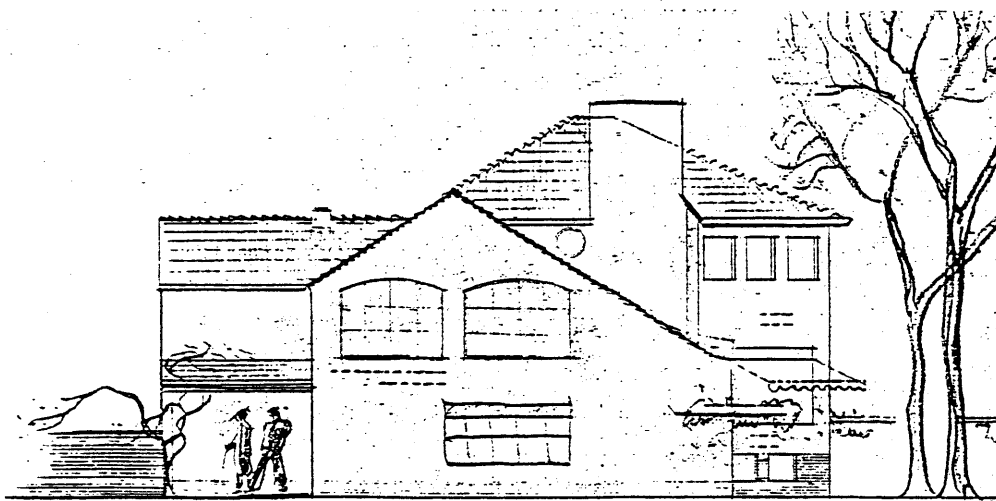


Figure 2-272:  
Scharf House  
Right side Elevation

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.139

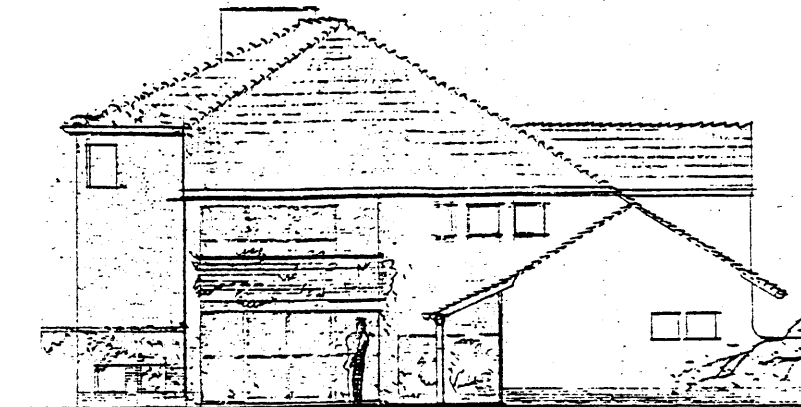
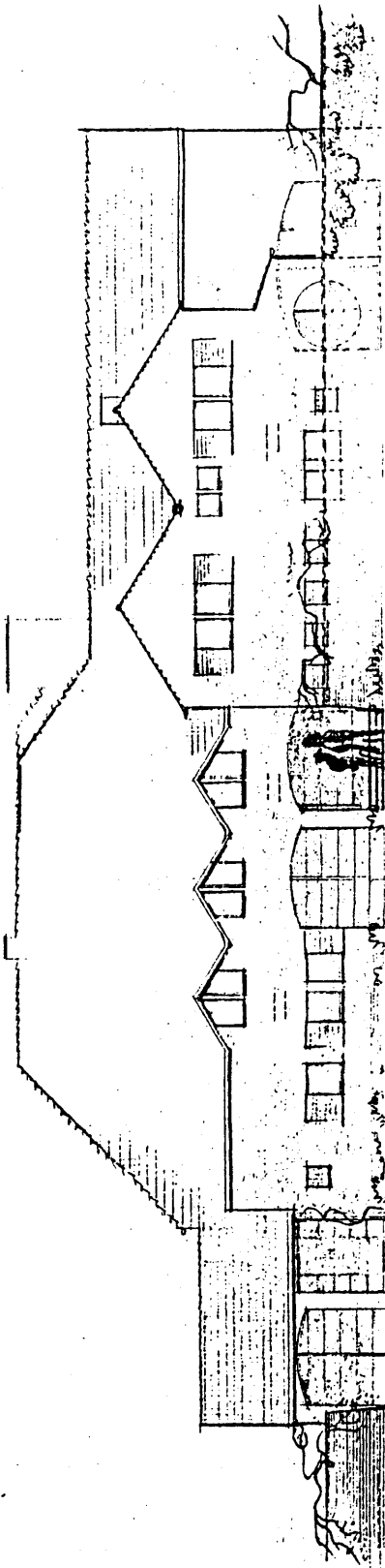


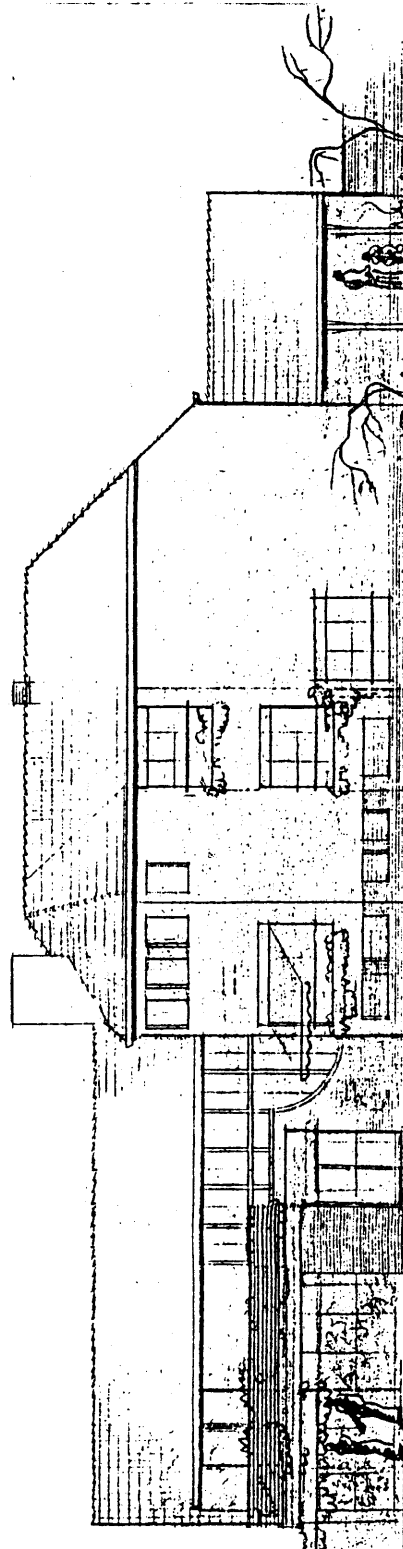
Figure 2-273:  
Scharf House  
Left side Elevation

Figure 2-274:  
Scharf House  
Street Elevation

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.140

Figure 2-275:  
Scharf House  
Garden Elevation



--

SEPTEMBER

2. Moll Drawing(1:100): two sets:  
electrical notes and structural notes  
and clarifications.

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.141

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-276:  
Moll house  
Cellar plan

The dual access routes to the rear - one through the upper level and one directly through the cellar- have been included.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-277:  
Moll house  
Main plan

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.142

The closure of the wintergarden has been shifted, so that each of the surfaces refers to a distinct direction of motion or view. The stairs at level changes have also been rotated to better accommodate the components of the direction of motion. In each case, there is an original direction, which is represented in a window which opens in the direction that path might have gone, and the new direction, towards which the steps serve as a transition.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-278:  
Moll house  
Second floor plan



AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.143

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-279:  
Moll house  
Elevation NW (Street)

the street elevation show change from single element band window for the studio, to window composed of smaller squares, built on a panelled screen closure for the upper portion of the elevation. The garage has been shifted from the property line, where it had abutted a structure on the neighbors property to a freestanding structure setback 4m.

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.144

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-280:  
Moll house  
Elevation NE

The hanging bay window has been carried down to the ground, to better accommodate the barage mass, and to allow a more commodious entry. The arched window in the studio is better positioned both with regard to the exterior mass, [139] and in order to maintain a quality of closure for the studio itself while accommodating the direction of the access path through the house.

---

139. cf ref(z140.6)

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.145

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-281:  
Moll house  
Elevation SE

The respective interior use is more distinctly modelled on the buildings on the second floor. In the front, the studio glazing appears as if hung from the eaves, [140] while in the rear, the zone of the bedrooms, that is everything above the balcony is finished with a board and batten surface, which once again makes it appear non-supporting.

---

140. the section through the framing reinforces this impression

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.146

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-282:  
Moll house  
Elevation SW

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-283:  
Moll house  
Section ab

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.147

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-284:  
Moll house  
Section cd

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-285:  
Moll house  
Detail section

The clarifying sketch of the supporting structure above the wintergarden indicates that steel beams were to be employed.

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.148

9. Kaiserstrasse 54-68 CofO.-- SEPTEMBER

14. Mies v.d. Rohe accepted for membership in the RKbK. [83]

-- OCTOBER

10. Moll Construction permit approved.

-- OCTOBER

29. Law permitting limited construction bans in cases when the execution of phased development projects would be affected.

-- NOVEMBER

16. Moll Letter(HS(MF)): bid from M.Flaum for electrical work. Reference to the mode of execution used at the house for Bader

20. Scharf house design submitted to BpZ.

28. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [141] }  
rejecting the design because it fails to reflect the desired "country house" quality and fits neither architectonically, nor according to urban design principles, into the surroundings. He enumerates formal conditions which he disapproved and refers to the Regulations for Architectural Form [142] as grounds to reject the design. [143]

AE.1936.45

PROJ.1936.148

-- NOVEMBER

10. Regulation concerning Architectural Form. [84]

Constructed works and alterations are to be executed so as to express a proper, respectable attitude towards architecture and a masterful level of development, and fit perfectly into the surroundings.

27. RKbK President issues order on art criticism. The reporting of art is to take the place of the criticism of art. Only those writers who, in their heart of hearts, correspond to the NS ideals, will be permitted to report.

The intent of the order was to silence any critics who took issue with the quality of NS art and attempted to identify those worthwhile qualities in modern art. There is still no statement of what this ideal is. It appears, it is to be applied according to the will of the person executing the judgement. While this gives them total power (thus realizing the Fuehrer principle) it makes it impossible delegate that authority and hold subordinates responsible. This is to become one of the phenomena which held the practice of

---

81. 10.X.1934, 28.X.1934 (Architektengesetz), 29.XI.1934, 28.XII.1934, and 16.VII.1935

82. (TeutA.1965,76).

83. (BDC.MvdR.AI9426)

84. Verordnung ueber die Baugestaltung. see p. 1

AE.1936.46

PROJ.1936.148

architecture open for unorthodox ac-  
tions. 1

-- DECEMBER

1. Letter(BWbG(HS)): Bill for design and construction supervision for Kaiserstrasse 54-68 housing (Rm 32,000)

4. Rough construction inspection for Moll house.

4. Letter(BpZ(HS)) [144] accompanying a model of the Scharf house, requesting that the building permit be approved under civil law. He has fulfilled his responsibilities under the sales contract, since the negotiations with the PBfd were broken off without result. Presents the reasons behind various aspects of the design.

26. Heiligensee Housing Development planned for the GWG. It include structures of eight units, in various configurations from two to three and one half rooms, along with two single family houses. The site plan was developed with Mattern.

---

141. (BpZ) see pageref{PBfd.NSprogramme.Scharf\_rejection

142. see page VERORDNUNG\_UEBER\_BAUGESTALTUNG

143. the letter was addressed to a Prof. Schawun.



AE.1936.46

PROJ.1936.149

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-286:  
Heiligensee Housing  
Site Plan

Scharoun's design applied the design propositions from the twenties under altered appearances. The dwellings are

provided in a much wider range of sizes than the standards of that time supported, and dwellings continue to be organized to provide staged access to zones in the dwelling.

29. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [145] agreeing to the design in an altered form. The roof has been reformed to present a more continuous surface and windows have been reshaped as defined openings in the walls, eliminating large glass surfaces.

AE.1936.46

PROJ.1936.150

-- DECEMBER

1. Notification requirement extended to all construction projects.

9. Harendza applies to be released from the RKbK because his position with the Berlin Office of Construction Administration is exempt. The application is still accompanied with the application for membership in the BDA.

T.1935.31

SH.1934.15

2.1.20.:: 1936

T.1935.32

SH.1935.16

The apartment dwelling designs become much more compact, under the influence of the economic limitations, but the organization stays much the same. In some cases, he even inserts an extra element in the topology, to insulate the family life from visitors.

2.2.20.: 1936

-- APRIL

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-25:  
Strauss Design  
Layout Sketch

The sketch presents three elements of the design: the bearing posts, the enclosing walls, and the protective roof. The elements are exactly those Scharoun used in the Schminke house, although they are realized in different materials. Their ideal character, and the organization in which they participate have been carried over, in spite of the material changes. The plan from the first version indicates how the ideal elements were to be translated into physical form.

T.1936.34

SH.1935.16

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-26:  
Strauss Design  
Preliminary design

In the realized design Scharoun even terminated the dividing wall between the sleeping area and the dining area with a post which resembles those holding up the eaves, in order to connect the space the two posts occupy. He is using similar elements to define and to occupy space, that he had been using in the early thirties.

T.1936.35

SH.1935.16

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-27:  
Strauss House  
Preliminary Layout

The first layout drawing [16] . The north wall serves as the reference surface. The furniture available determines how much he displaces it from the ideal reference.

Finally, the particular purpose of each zone sets demands for the shape space to the south, while the external conditions determine the nature of the closure.

---

16. It bears the title "Variant According to the Furniture"

T.1936.36

SH.1935.16

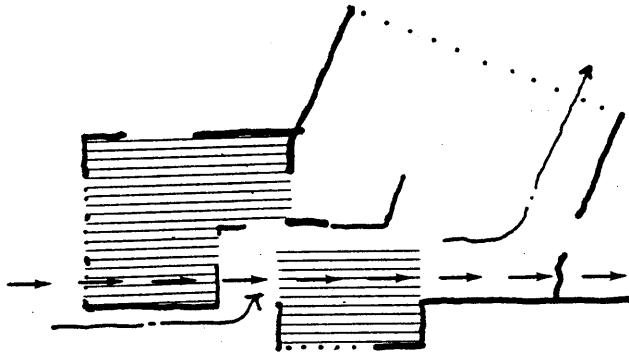


Figure 2-28:  
Strauss Design  
Analysis  
Directions, Closure

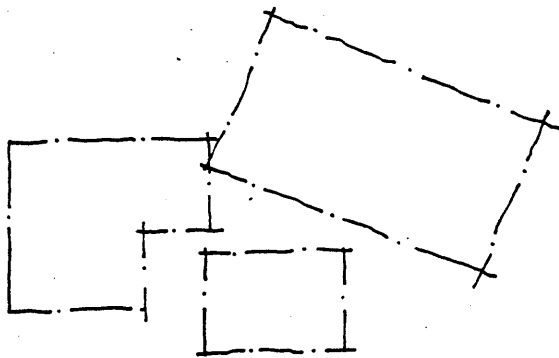


Figure 2-29:  
Analysis  
Zones

T.1936.37

SH.1935.16

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-30:  
Strauss House  
Projective Section

The first sketch in which Scharoun accommodates the demands for a steeper roof contains all the relations which would eventually become significant for the design: the continuous space directed from east to west; the vaulted ceiling ties the house together in the transverse direction; according to the foundation and the ceiling form, the service zone is compact, while the representative spaces extend out onto the site; the chimney is moved next to the roof peak, to the more stable position terminating the gable end of the higher rear roof, in order to accommodate the translated peak.

The original symmetrical form has been transformed through the design process to accommodate particular sizes and relationships.



T.1936.38

SH.1935.16

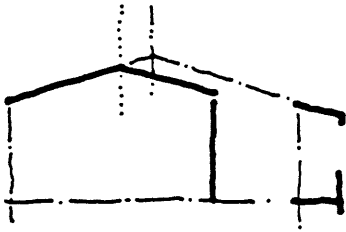


Figure 2-31:  
Section Analysis

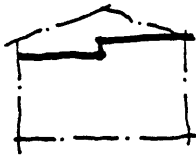


Figure 2-32:  
Section Analysis

11. Projective section employed in the design for the Moll House. Composite section showing the elevation relationships of all use area, with designations for connecting stairs,

T.1936.39

SH.1935.16

views, and cieling heights. Each zone is identified by a small icon.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-33:  
Moll House  
Projective Section  
>>Hoeheanordnung<<  
1:50

The plan develops the reference surface into a three dimensional element. In the section, it is a surface which one ascends along the path through the house.

T.1936.40

SH.1935.16

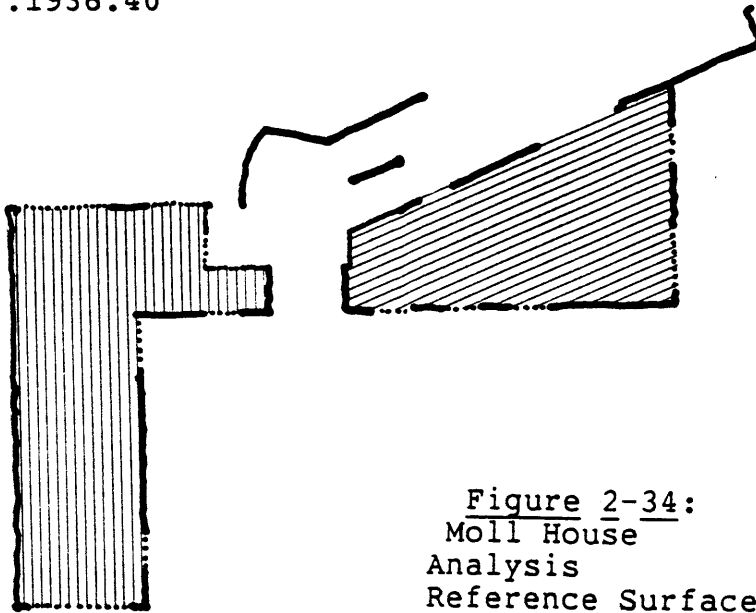


Figure 2-34:  
Moll House  
Analysis  
Reference Surface

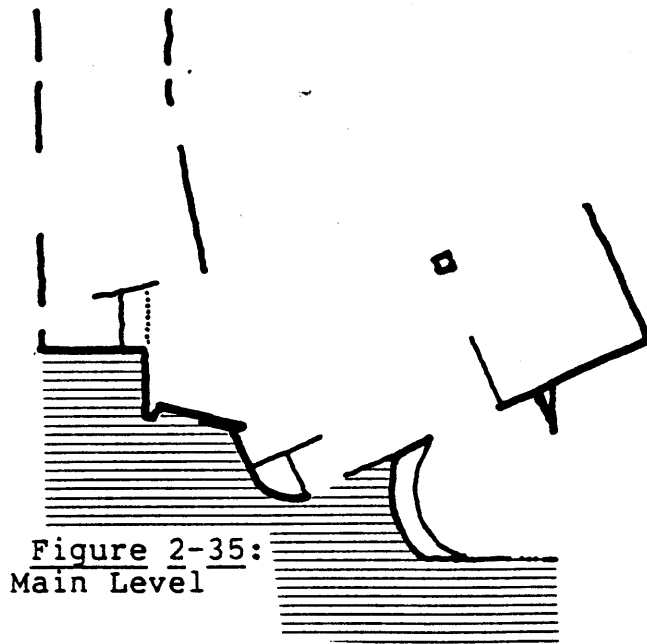


Figure 2-35:  
Main Level

The windows and containing surfaces are arranged to direct the inhabitant along the path by shifting views and reference edges.

T.1936.41

SH.1935.16

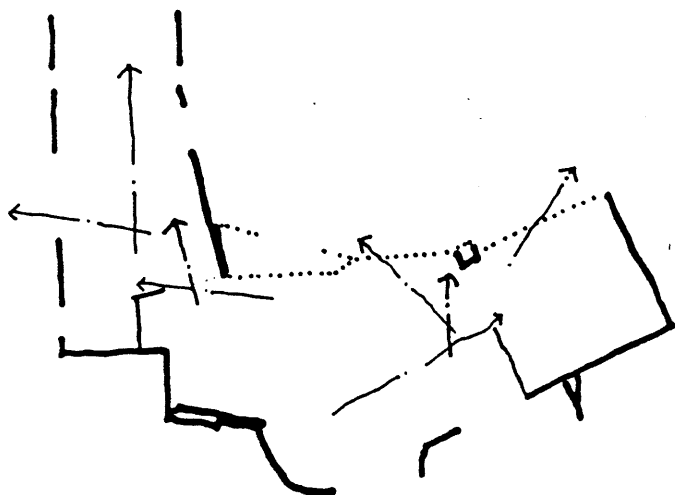


Figure 2-36:  
Moll House  
Analysis  
Path

-- APRIL

17. Laws to regulate the farming economy set a two tier pricing system: premium prices are to be paid to large quantity suppliers; smaller farmers force themselves into debt in an attempt to increase their levels of production.

-- JUNE

The alterations Scharoun made to the Strauss design on his own initiative indicate that there was some set of design principles which were uninfluenced by the formal guidelines which the BFD placed on the project.

T.1936.41

SH.1935.16

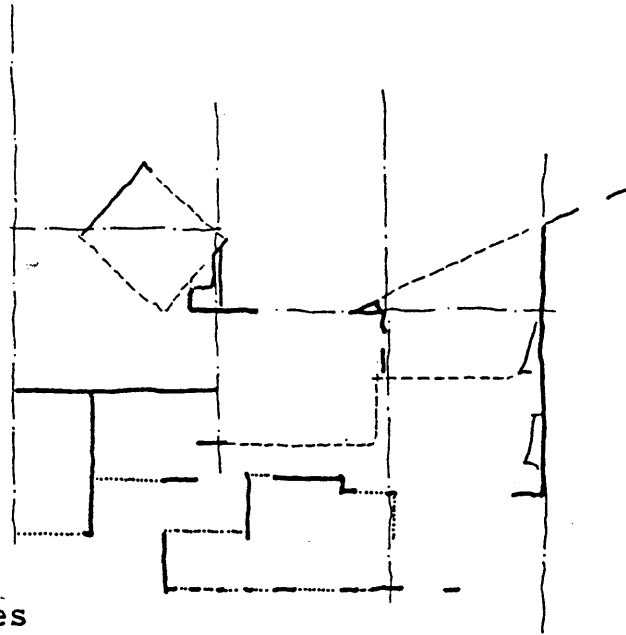
-- JULY

Scharoun consistently omits dimension for the details, even when the scale is 1:20 (c.1/2"=1'). The drawing records the relative positions of the various components rather than the quantified locations.

The design for the Scharf house demonstrates the transformation of a symmetrical tripartite order to accommodate a path from entry to garden and to sleeping quarters.

(see d152.12a)

Figure 2-37:  
Scharf House  
Analysis  
Main Floor Zones



T.1936.43

SH.1935.16

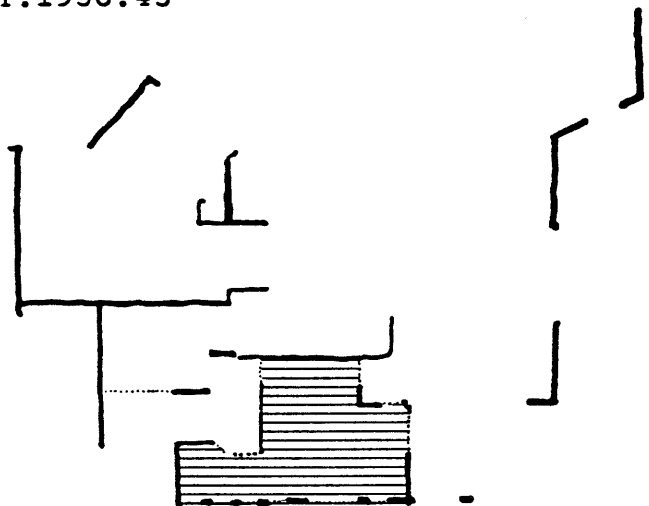


Figure 2-38:  
Enclosing Surfaces and Volumes

In the main plan, the contained volumes of the service rooms create the major separation between the gallery and the front yard. At the second level, this role is assumed by the maids' quarters.

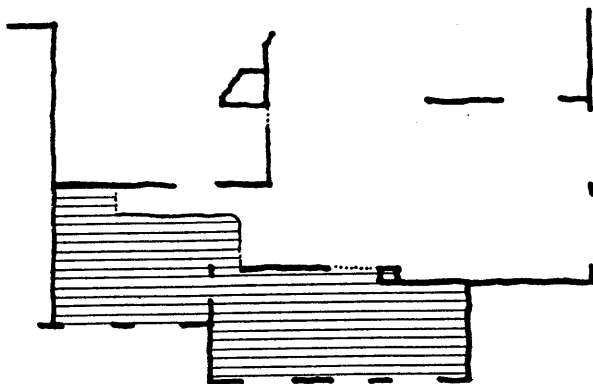


Figure 2-39:  
Upper Level Enclosure

T.1936.44

SH.1935.16

-- OCTOBER

Between 1.10.36 and 31.1.37 the Gestapo reports the detainment of 4305 people on account of "communist activities"

Repression through actual and feared imprisonment and governmentally sanctioned violence were integral to the mechanics of control under the NS government. Whereas, in the case of political opponents, the threat was carried out, for the normal citizen the potential for repression effected such a dissolution of the individual contacts upon which a culture thrives, that the only way to continue to learn from others was through clandestine, or innocent social gatherings, and occasional written communication, which - since the mails were subject to inspection, would not have been the medium for any unorthodox expression. This was evident from documents out of this time [32] and from recollections of the time. [33]

-- NOVEMBER

The >>Verordnung ueber die Baugestaltung<< was merely an attempt to

---

32. Letters among Scharoun, Schlemmer, Slapeta, Haering, which never mention anything of the contemporary circumstances, even though they were, on occasion, delivered personally, rather than entrusted to the mails. The Technical publications of the time also illustrate a peculiar avoidance of particular issues

33. (BDA.I.83)

T.1936.44

SH.1936.18

localize authority which had formerly been distributed and duplicated. The authority was no greater than which had been present in building codes through the twenties, it was simply more effective, while expressed more explicitly. It is also in keeping with the demands issued by architects in the years up to 1933 for unified architectural and urban design regulations.

2.1.21.: 1937

2.2.21.: 1937

Payroll deductions continue to rise. The 10-15 percent level before 1933 may be compared with the 20-25 percent level for 1937. In addition, each laborer and employee must contribute to the German Workers Front, to the "Strength Through Happiness" program, to the "Winter Help" program, and for air raid protection. In spite of full employment, (18 Mil workers) the payments for pensions declined from 13.4 Mil.Rm i 1932 to 5.5 Mil.Rm in 1973, yet the unemployment insurance premiums remain steady. The surplus funds are funneled into the armaments industry.

-- MARCH

Scharoun's account, in retrospect, of the design for the Moeller house is quite perplexing. If the first version was to have been more in keeping with "Organic Design" principles than the second, then these principles may not have a direct relationship to compactness or unity. Neither can it be said that the first design maintains a closer relation between the house and the land.



T.1936.45

SH.1937.19

-- JUNE

The three dimensional reference surface appears in the Moeller design.

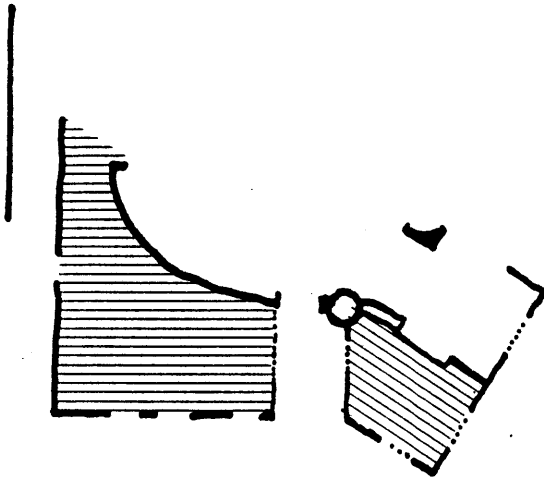


Figure 2-40:  
Moeller House  
Analysis  
Main Floor-Plan

T.1937.47

SH.1937.19

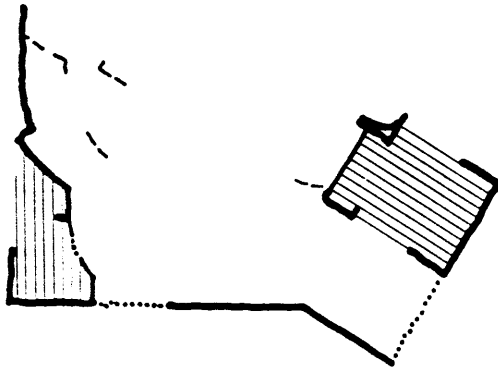


Figure 2-41:  
Upper Floor Plan

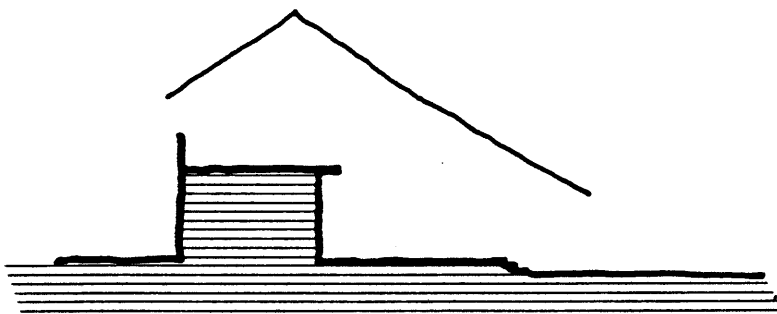


Figure 2-42:  
Section

The ideal forms have been transformed under Scharoun's practical and spatial programmes to yield the arrangement.

T.1937.48

SH.1937.19

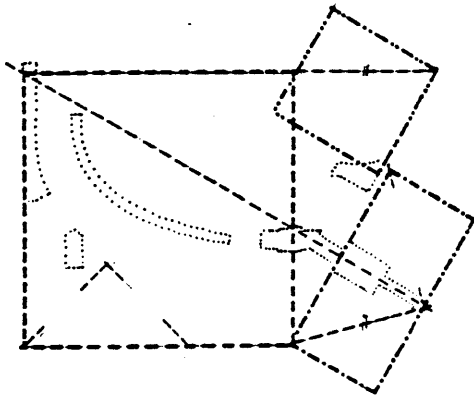


Figure 2-43:  
Moeller House  
Ideal Forms

-- AUGUST

Once again Scharoun has developed framing plans (at 1:50) for all levels of the house. It indicates that the construction was significant to the planning, otherwise they could have been done from the 1:100 submission plans as the last thing. And the designs for interior surfaces placing sculpture or calling for textured surfaces shows that he was attempting to modulate the space in ways similar to the 20s programme using different means.

AE.1936.46

PROJ.1936.150

2.4.21.: 1937

-- JANUARY

11. Scharf House permit  
 approved. [146]

2.3.21.: 1937

Otto Voelkers: Deutsche  
Hausfibel [85]

Wasmuth's Encyclopedia of Architecture  
 publishes an addendum, to account for  
 the changes in the field of architecture  
 over the last eight years. Mixed among  
 the articles about community buildings,  
 national monuments, and militaristic are  
 articles about architecture in foreign  
 lands. The informative tone of '34 has  
 given over to patronizing reports about  
 countries struggling to develop the  
 cultural identity which Germany has  
 achieved.

-- JANUARY

4. Letter (EH(RKbK)) informing  
Harendza that according to the 28.VII.36  
 RKbK regulations his membership is no  
 longer required. The membership book is  
 to be returned. The exemption applies  
 only so long as his practice is limited

AE.1937.47

PROJ.1936.150

to his official capacity in the Civil Service.

30. Office of the General Inspector of Construction for the German Capital created. Speer named director for the redesign of Berlin. [86] This seems most likely to have been a step taken to reduce the power the established arms of the government had over the construction industry. Where the RAM was particularly sensitive to intrusions, the single means to introduce a uniform criteria

for environmental quality, was to create a new agency to implement it.

-- FEBRUARY

10. Letter (HS(RKbK)) [87] requesting payment of yearly dues commensurate to an income of Rm 6,178. [88]

12. RKbK President declares the organization of the RKbK to be complete. He claims 42,000 registered members, and 58,000 exempted practitioners.

-- MARCH

1. Moll Letter(OM(MF)): from the contractor, M.Flaum indicating that the electrical work is complete

6. Moeller Plans (1:50): of first version of design. Comprises two geometrically / directionally distinct zones which correspond to programmatic distinctions: housekeeping (garage, storage, laundry, kitchen, heating);

---

85. see Appendix 2.38

86. (RGB1.I,s.103)

AE.1937.48

PROJ.1936.150

Living (eating, sleeping, representation, studio, study). The hinged zone

between them is location of the distribution. The stair is distorted from its ideal shape in order to include some of the other direction in the movement upstairs. 8. Moeller  
Elevations 1:50 of first version design.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-287:  
Moeller House  
First version  
Main Floor Plan (1:50)

---

145. (BpZ) see 2

146. (BpZ) 78,600RM.

AE.1937.48

PROJ.1937.152

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-288:  
Moeller House  
First version  
Upper Floor Plan (1:50)

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-289:  
House Moeller  
N Elevation

AE.1937.48

PROJ.1937.153

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-290:  
House Moeller  
S Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-291:  
House Moeller  
W Elevation



AE.1937.48

PROJ.1937.1

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-292:  
House Moeller  
Composite Section

31. Strauss inspection for occupan  
permit, failed due to absence of fi  
protection on cellar stair. -



Figure 2-293:  
Strauss House  
Garden View

AE.1937.48

PROJ.1937.155



Figure 2-294:  
Strauss House  
Interior View

-- MARCH

15. Ruegenberg's RKbK membership is dissolved when he takes a position with the Ministry of Air Transportation

nd. Moeller "The house arose according to Haering's ideas, as a "dwelling body", as a shelter for the living processes. In this way, the way of the "organic work", the form came to be." [89]

-- APRIL

1. Blessmannstrasse rowhouses  
Permit(BBV) issued for construction.

AE.1937.48

PROJ.1937.156

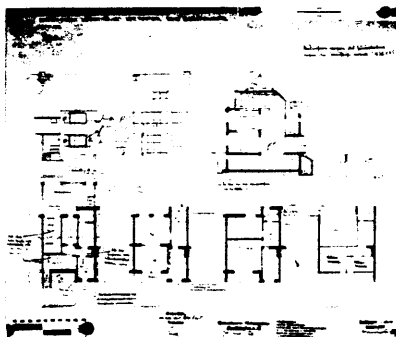


Figure 2-295:  
Blessmannstrasse Apartments  
Building Department Submission

Includes provisions for air raid shelter in cellar.

16. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Design for a wall system to enclose the entry courtyard, resolve elevation differences, and house a bicycle shed. The plan presents a set of interlocking "L" formed walls, each of which defines space for one element of the program. Although the materials and detailing of the walls are very traditional, the spatial progression which they create resembles designs out of the twenties. [147] }

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.157

-- MAY24. Moll house CofO.-- JUNE

1. Letter(HS(PBfd)): [148] approving the design for the project in the form submitted 15.05.37

16. Heiligensee development: Unit plans.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-296:  
Eight Unit Blocks

---

147. see >>Weite<< (PF.70) for example

87. (BDC.HS)

88. A laborers wages were ~Rm 1 / hour with a ~50 hour work week.

89. (PfanP.1976,??)

148. (BpZ)

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.158

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-297:  
Single family houses

29. Moeller Drawing: plans, sections, elevations for second version. The roof break at the junction of the main mass to the diagonally arranged smaller spaces is depicted on the west elevation. This implies that the break was not accidental, merely to accommodate difficulties framing the roof, but was the distinguish from the outside the two zones of the house.

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.159

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-298:  
Moeller House  
Main Floor

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-299:  
Moeller House  
Upper Floor

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.160

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-300:  
Moeller House  
N Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-301:  
Moeller House  
W Elevation

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.161

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-302:  
Moeller House  
S Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-303:  
Moeller House  
E Elevation



AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.162

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-304:  
Moeller 1:100

-- JULY

3. Moeller Drawing (1:50): Cellar,  
main and second floors.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-305:  
Moeller 1:50

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.163

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-306:  
Moeller House  
S Elevation

The south wall is depicted as a unified surface which maintains its quality independent of the roof. 5. Moeller Diazo: section 1:20 showing framing heights, eave and lite details, noting 35 degree slope.

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.164

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-307:  
Moeller House  
Section  
m 1:20

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-308:  
Bay Window Details

elevations (1:50): Two versions  
showing minor alterations to SW. corner,  
introducing retaining wall in order to  
maintain flat access to living area.

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.165

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-309:  
House Moeller  
Section

Simplified composite section. Records the visual connection from the balcony down under the sloping ceiling surface to the patio. Relates that slope to the cubic form of the enclosed zone of the house. Deliberate break in the roof at the junction of two rafter framing systems designated "Keel".

plans (1:50): Two versions, introducing angled SW. wall, and noting (in pencil possibly later) the position of the addition.

30. Permit(M. Scharf(BbmZ)) approving her proposal to construct single family houses on a portion of her house lot.

-- JULY

nd. "Degenerate Art" exhibition opens in Munich. [90] Architecture is absent.

9. Letter(RmF(ObB)) [91] This does not agree with RKbK records which

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.165

indicate that Mies was first officially resident in America in IX.38. 7. The exhibition "Degenerate Art" opens in Munich.

-- AUGUST

nd. Moeller Framing plans.  
nd. Moeller Interior elevation of the south wall depicting a textured layout of bricks.

21. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Design for a company sign to be constructed on the exterior of their factory.

25. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Design for alteration to the kitchens, and eating facilities. Scharouns explanations included on the drawings indicates that his interest was in the organization of spaces in keeping with the programmatic requirements, in the design of furnishings such that one could adapt the room to varied uses, without the problems which a "universal" space would present in terms of quality of use, and in present a spatial ensemble which represents the nature of movement in the course of using them.

The social program was set by the RAM through the DAF (the Beauty of Labor program). It is represented only in a display case for KdF in the corridor, and the photomurals [149] of the "home country" which graced the fascias in the workers lounges. The tectonic arrangement, on the other hand, continues the 20s programme techniques using displaced surfaces [150] to create regions in the space, and indicate the nature of its use.

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.167

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-310:  
Loeser & Richter  
Lounges and Cafeteria

---

149. notably photographic representations and not painted murals

150. for example the ceiling coffers which work with the exposed beams to establish a dominant direction in the hall approach which would otherwise run into a visual dead end at the corner. The adjacent wall is angled to open the space in the direction of movement, and the display case is shifted away from the corner, again to emphasize the movement.

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.168

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-311:  
Loeser & Richter  
Lounges and Cafeteria

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-312:  
Loeser & Richter  
Lounges and Cafeteria

The design of the workers lounges indicates Scharouns continued adherence to forming spaces through surface definition. The cabinets are built in

AE.1937.49

PROJ.1937.168

between the columns to create niches for each area of use, and different materials are placed on the surfaces in composed ways specific for each use zone.

26. Moeller Diazo: plans, sections, details of interior finishwork and furniture.

-- SEPTEMBER

nd. C.K.Lee begins to work with H.S. when Mies was unable to retain him because he was leaving for america. (C.K.Lee)

-- OCTOBER

4. Framing Law for the redesign of german cities. (Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremburg, Hamburg).

-- SEPTEMBER

16. Scharf House approved through rough construction.

-- OCTOBER

4. Mohrmann Property purchased.

18. Blessmannstrasse rowhouses  
CofO(BBv) issued pursuant to a 27.IX request.

90. (BartD.1974,53)

91. (BA.R41(rep 318)/591 page 6 f.) 1 4. Goering orders that art collections be purged of works not appropriate to NS programme. [92] 1 }

92. (BartD.1974,55)



AE.1937.50

PROJ.1937.1



Figure 2-313:  
Blessmannstrasse Rowhouses  
Street View

2.3.22.: 1938

-- JANUARY

20. RGB1: The administrative authority of the Office of Construction (GBI) continues to grow. It is now empowered to determine the construction site for an "large construction" project ( 50,000 cuM). In practical terms the GBI was not successful at setting their ideas through unless they were furnished with complete authority. Efforts to act as advisors to the building department failed because they were not able to annex the administrative territory of the Ministry of Labor, to which the BP belong. The result was that they continued to issue directives, with little effect on those area overwhich they did not exercise direct control.

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1937.169

22. First german architecture  
exhibition opens in Munich.

-- DECEMBER

ND.

Moeller Diazo: Window elevations and details. 1:1 details almost without dimensions, working points or construction lines. The elevations likewise.

measuring reveals a few dimensional repetitions which carry reference levels around the corners and beginnings and ends of the composition

2.4.22.: 1938

Neue Heimat In the years from 1938 to 1942 Scharoun was engaged by the Neue Heimat building society to plan communities which were to have been realized after the war, either as part of the reconstruction effort, or as part of the population redistribution program which went with the plans for industrial development. The Neue Heimat projects were primarily in the state of Sachsen.

I am excluding planning work for Potsdam, and the projects for the BWG and GWG, as the relation to the NH has not been determined. The cities were Bautzen, Bernau, Leipzig-Molkau, Leipzig-Lieberwolkwitz, Priort, Loebau, Neugersdorf Sa., Oberoderwitz Sa., Ottendorf-Okrilla Sa., Radeburg, Reichenbach-Neusalza Sa, Tharandt. Many documents [151] indicate that Scharoun collaborated with other architects (Willy Kieshauer or Max Lederer) but further background on the purpose or circumstances of the projects is not to be found. As Sachsen lies now in the DDR, this is one situation where the

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1937.170

strained east west relations make them  
selves felt as the inaccessibility of  
information.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-314:

---

151. (AdK, Berlin) uncataloged projects, and an inventory,  
in HS hand of projects in settlement design executed during  
the 30s

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.172

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-315:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-316:

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.173

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-317:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-318:

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.174

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-319:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-320:

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.175

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-321:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-322:

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.176

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-323:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-324:



AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.177

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-325:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-326:

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.177

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-327:

Scharoun was also engaged to investigate apartment plan types for Neue Heimat. The national standard for dwelling plans served as the basis for

the investigation, [152] yet Scharoun brought principles similar to those developed in Siemensstadt into play in the interior layout

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.178

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-328:

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-329:

---

152. the standard reference sheets were found among  
Scharoun's files

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.180

G 4 W

REICHSTYPEN FÜR DEN WOHNUNGSBAU  
 ERPROBUNGSTYPEN  
 GRUNDRISS FÜR GESCHOSSWOHNUNGEN  
 ZWEI VIERRAUMWOHNUNGEN AN EINER TREPPE  
 FÜR EIN BIS DREI GESCHOSS MIT WESTEINGANG

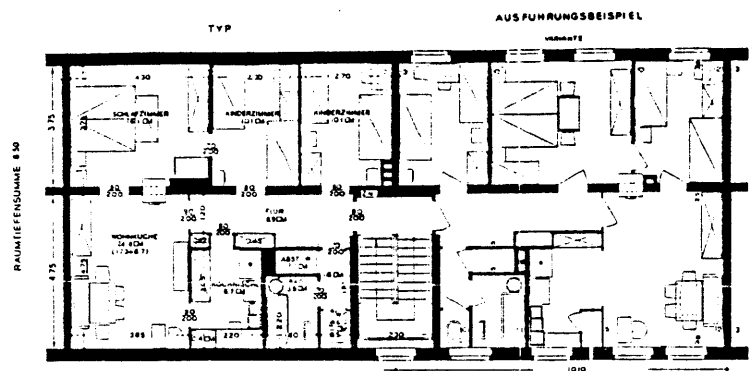


Figure 2-330:  
 Standard Apartment layout

omitted  
 due to  
 copyright

Figure 2-331:  
 Neue Heimat  
 Apartment Type

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.181

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-332:  
Neue Heimat  
Apartment Type

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-333:  
Neue Heimat  
Apartment Type

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.182

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-334:  
Neue Heimat  
Apartment Type

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-335:  
Neue Heimat  
Apartment Type

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.182

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-336:  
Neue Heimat  
Apartment Type

A design for single family houses on a site in the Humboldt Strasse was carried out for the GWG.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-337:  
Humboldt Strasse  
Single Family Houses  
Ground Floor

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.183

The plans of the three units evolved out of the designs for single family houses in Hottengrund. [153] The depth is held to a minimum in order to allow a maximum exposure. In the end units, the living room is turned to open towards the side, to provide more privacy and to reduce the length of the house.

The project was eventually carried through foundation construction, but in the form of apartment dwellings rather than houses.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-338:  
Humboldt Strasse  
Apartment Development  
Site Plan

Just [154] Planning for single family dwelling on lot at the shore of Schlachtensee in Berlin. As Ms.H.Just was a gymnastic teacher, the house included a exercise room at the lower

---

153. see MA.2-230



AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.184

level, in a double height space, with two storey glazing facing northeast out onto the lake. The plan arrangement uses the tripartite organization of the Schminke house, with the addition of an angled porch facing the street and the entry path. The other occupant was to have a pianist, which explains the connection between the two spaces. The plan could not however find financing, all lenders objected to the clearstory

in the livingroom. [155]

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-339:  
Just house  
Main floor

---

154. The date is from Pfankuch, as the plans in the AdK are undated. The stamp is RKbK, which places it post '35.

155. C.K.Lee

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.186

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-340:  
Just house  
Second floor

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-341:  
Just house  
Cellar

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.187

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-342:  
Just house  
Elevation NE

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-343:  
Just house  
Elevation SE

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.188

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-344:  
Just house  
Elevation SW

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-345:  
Just house  
Elevation NW

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.189

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-346:  
Just house  
Section ab

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-347:  
Just house  
Section cd

AE.1937.50

PROJ.1938.190

-- JANUARY31. Scharf CofO approved-- MARCH

3. Mohrmann Building department submission. [156] Submitted documents include calculations for iron usage.

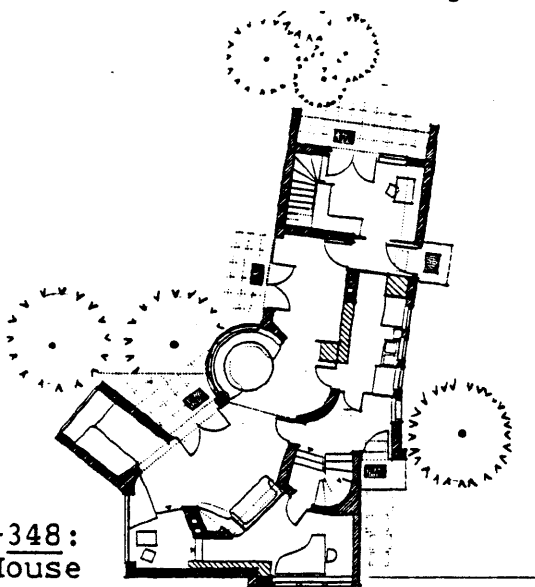


Figure 2-348:  
Mohrmann House  
Plan

---

156. (BaT,1) Mrs Mohrmann recollects an earlier design which included flat roofs.

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.191

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-349:  
Mohrmann House  
Street Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-350:  
Mohrmann House  
Garden Elevation

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.192

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-351:  
Mohrmann House  
North Elevation

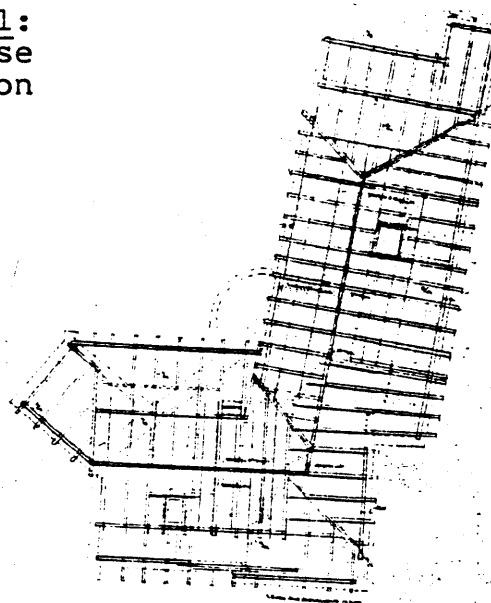


Figure 2-352:  
Mohrmann House  
Framing Plan

21. Mohrmann Project reviewed re:  
Survey(setbacks) [157] 25. Mohrmann  
Project reviewed re: Wohnsiedlung



AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.193

## Gesetz; Verunstaltung O.G.

-- MAY

31. Legal basis created to proceed with confiscation of any art not conforming to the NS programme from all publicly accessible collections. [93]

-- APRIL

19. Mohrmann Building permit issued. Only noted objections are to failing notes for specification of structural elements for certain openings. [158] Structural calculations for floor surfaces includes loads for air raid shelter [159]

-- JUNE

28. Enabling law governing the assignment of labor within the construction industry subjects all construction projects to approval of the Ministry of Labor.

-- JUNE

3. York Strasse Diazo: Design for an eight family house in Bremerhaven. Framing plans indicate poured construction in the bath and the kitchen, while wood framing is used for the remainder. The direction of framing is such that the bearing walls, running parallel to the street, can be displaced to accommodate dimensional or topological preferences. He takes advantage of that to extend one apartment in to the rear yard, and to create an entry foyer from which one must not pass through the

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.193

bearing walls in order to move through  
the dwelling.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-353:  
York Strasse Apartment Building  
Plan

---

157. (BaT,6)

158. (BaT,14)

159. (BaT,11-12a)

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.194

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-354:  
York Strasse Apartment Building  
Rear Elevation

15. Heiligensee Site work finalized.

-- AUGUST --

10. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Site plan for alterations to their factory complex. The program includes accommodations for parking autos and bicycles, for employees lunchroom, changing rooms, and lounges, for an addition to the main factory building, and for a small farm complex. The plan arrangement projects directions present in the Schminke house to unify the spatial composition.

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.195

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-355:  
Loeser & Richter  
Factory extension  
Site plan

The design for the garage explores principles similar to Haerings Garkau plan. The bearing structure, composed series of formed concrete frames is

draped with a roof which shifts with the changes in elevation, opening to the sky. The closure is accomplished by free standing masonry walls, laid in a cross hatch pattern as at Siemensstadt to indicate their non bearing nature, and by suspended steel framed glass surfaces.

AE.1938.51

PROJ.1938.196

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-356:  
Loeser & Richter  
Garage

-- OCTOBER

13. Letter (Stadtpraesident Berlin(RmF)) instructing that dispensations be allowed on all projects originating from the Generalbauinspektor which would otherwise violate guidelines for construction density, number of

floors, or building height. [94] This seems to be yet another step to broaden the powers of the GBI at the expense of the authority of the BP.

-- SEPTEMBER

5. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Alternate version of factory alteration. The form

---

93. see 1

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.196

of the exterior courtyard, the movement in entering the complex have been more important, and is presented in the curved forms given walls of the buildings. They no longer stand apart, each responding to the internal requirements, and the immediate entry conditions: they act as the kind of ensemble projected by Haering at the

Garkau farm complex. [160]

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-357:  
Loeser & Richter  
Factory extension  
Site plan

26. Plans submitted for Bonk House. He was the forest ranger for the State lands in Potsdam, and acquainted with Hermann Mattern. The design developed from the house plans developed for the community in Priort.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.198

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-358:  
Bonk House  
Main Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-359:  
Second Floor Plan

-- NOVEMBER

12. RKbK Participation in public  
cultural events is forbidden for Jews.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.199

-- OCTOBER

4. Kaiserstrasse 70-84 approved for  
construction

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-360:  
Kaiserstrasse 70-84  
Site Plan

According to the correspondence, [161] the approval followed, but did not mark the conclusion of discussion of the solution for the roof form above the balcony at the NE corner of the site. The authorities were for a simplified form, while Scharoun pursued a form which presented each of the component elements (the two arms of the building which meet, and the balconies) as forms to be accepted in the quality of the

roof. [162] The discussion was carried



AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.200

over the next year, where Scharoun attempted to continue to develop the forms, while the building authorities required that the design be carried out as approved. The discussion seems to have been carried out on a strictly formal level, yet it is not possible to know what discussions accompanied the letters.

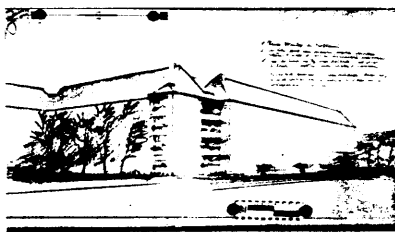


Figure 2-361:  
Kaiserstrasse  
Roof Form Negotiations

16. Schminke Diazo: design for a farmhouse on the site of the Loeser & Richter factory. The exterior design displays formal elements from traditional farmhouse design (the large entry portal, symmetrical gable roof, the small windows) which Scharoun would have learned in his capacity as an architectural consultant to the reconstruction

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.201

of east Prussia, combined with surface and linear elements of his 20s programme (curved copings break the direction of a retaining wall as it runs in to the ground, the window sill of the end wall curves up into the gable to contain the roof surface rather than letting sit upon the wall, the body of the house and the appended greenhouse are reconciled by making the greenhouse endwall the similar to the house, and by continuing the greenhouse roof into the roof of the house).

19. Krueger Application for permission according to National Housing Development Law is approved.

-- DECEMBER

10. Second german architecture exhibition opens in Munich.

28. Mies v.d. Rohe loses his member status in the RKbK because his activity in America does not require that he be a member.

-- NOVEMBER

9. Notification of sale [163] for the site of the Krueger house describes the lot as "Map 4, Parcel Nr 377/0.39 built yardspace, with house garden". The project was an alteration to the existing house. 11. Letter(BpZ(ObmB)) [164] declining to object to the construction of the Krueger house. An architectonic review did not take place because the project site did not fall within the jurisdiction of the "Construction Advisory Plan". The design review was directed at neither architects nor styles, but rather regions. It built on an existing practice in the mayors' offices, to

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.201

establish design review boards for neighborhoods, to effect the course of their development.

15. Mohrmann Excavation commenced. [165]

23. Krueger House permit approved. The Krueger house was an alteration of a Gruenewald villa. It followed on the design of new house which could not be realized because materials were in too short supply. [166] The first version appears to have been designed for another site, prior to takin up the design for an alteration to the existing house.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-362:  
Krueger House  
elevations

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.203

Figure 2-363:  
Krueger House  
floor plan

---

163. (BpZ.an der Rehwiese 4)

164. (BpZ.adR4) 1

165. It is noted that the contractor for the project - Alfred Witschel - has been cleared against the list of untrustworthy construction contractors. (BaT,16)

166. (converstaion with C.K.Lee)

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.204



Figure 2-364:  
Krueger House  
Area Plan

T.1937.48

SH.1937.19

2.1.22.:: 1938

The type plans developed for the Neue Heimat demonstrate an heirarchical access system which moves among contained uses. The relation between dimensional constraints of these identified uses and the dimensions and the form of the access and of the larger

T.1937.48

SH.1937.19

continuous spaces is similar to that seen in the single family houses. The

plan topology is recalls the Siemensstadt apartments in the clustered organization.

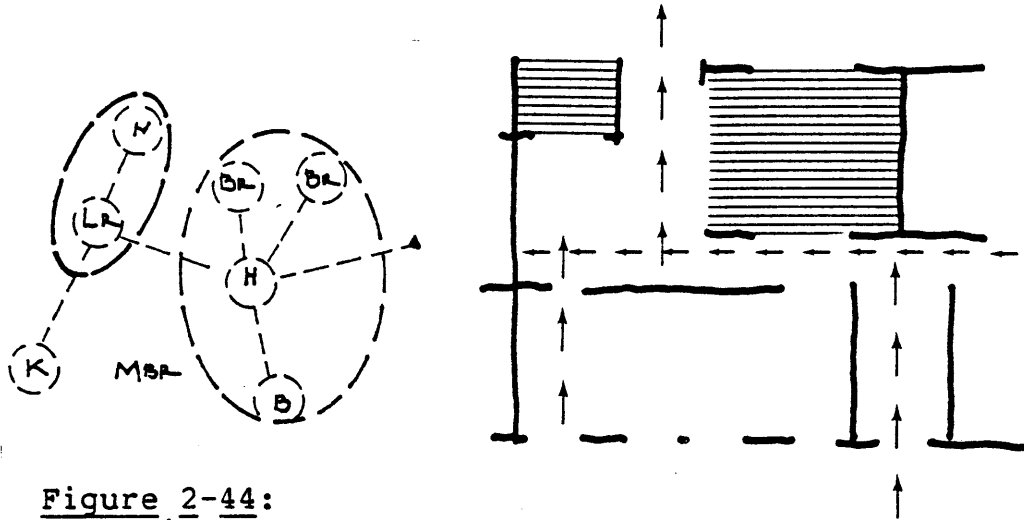


Figure 2-44:  
Neue Heimat Types  
Analysis  
Typology and Elements

T.1938.50

SH.1937.19

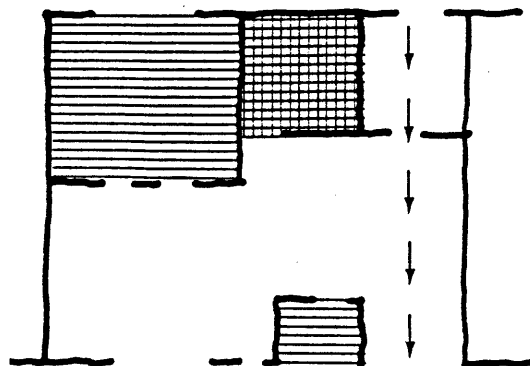
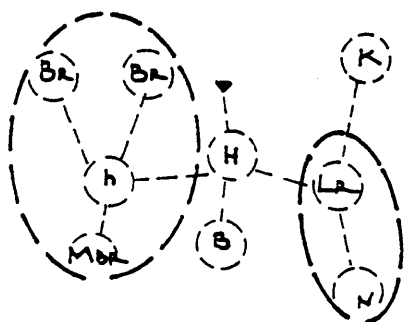


Figure 2-45:  
Neue Heimat Types

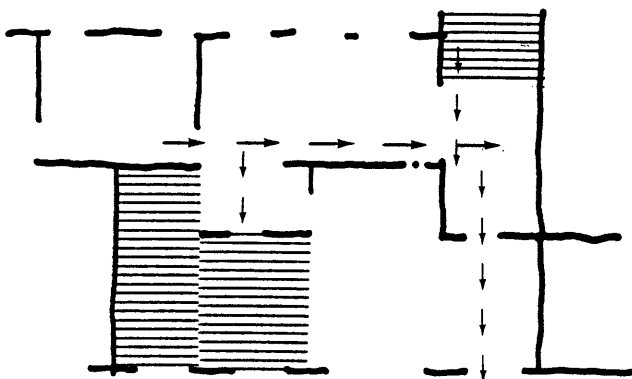
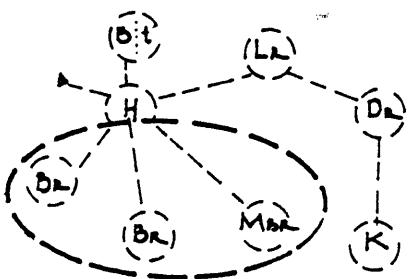


Figure 2-46:  
Neue Heimat Types  
Analysis  
Typology and Elements



T.1938.51

SH.1937.19

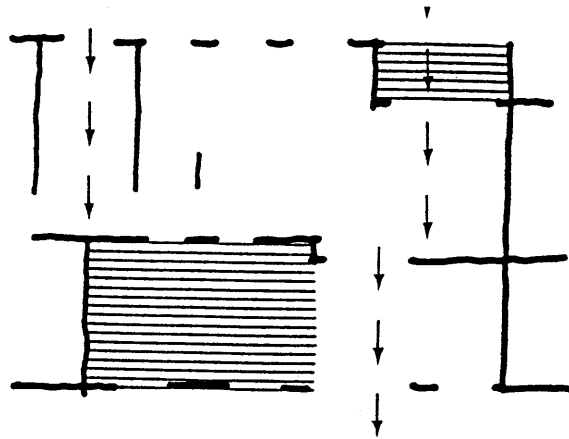
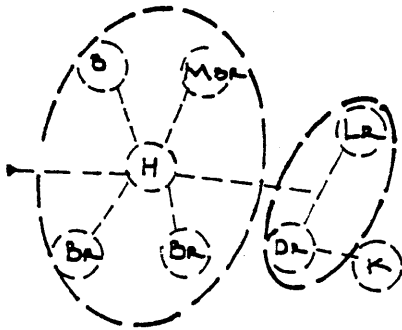


Figure 2-47:  
Neue Heimat Types

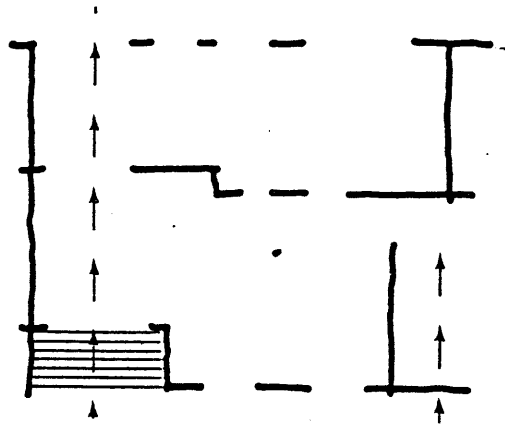
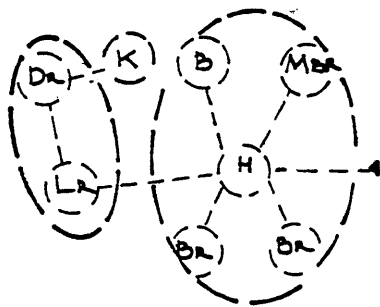


Figure 2-48:  
Neue Heimat Types  
Analysis  
Typology and Elements

T.1938.51

SH.1937.19

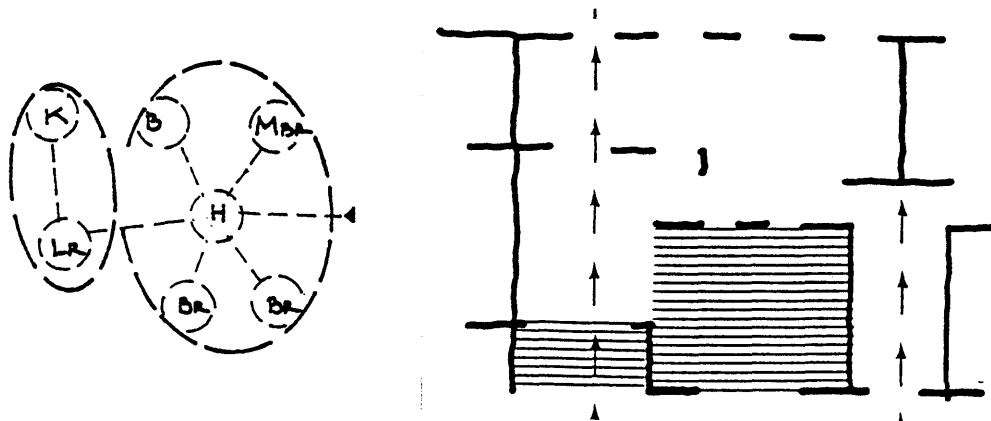


Figure 2-49:  
Neue Heimat Types

The design for the Just House indicates a very open application of contained forms to develop the plan layout.

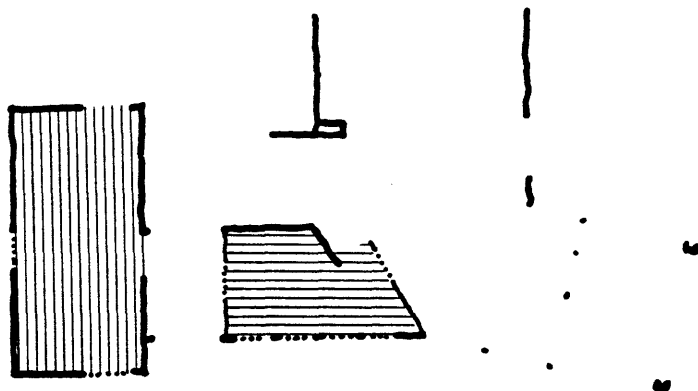


Figure 2-50:  
Just House  
Analysis

T.1938.52

SH.1937.19

2.2.22.: 1938

While the level of wages has stagnated, the income level of the selfemployed professional and the entrepreneur has risen 46 percent since 1934. The percentage of the national wealth held by the upper middle class (Grossbourgeoisie) has risen since 1932 from 19 percent to 28 percent, during the same period as the percentage held by a continuously growing working class has fallen from 60 percent to 52 percent.

-- MARCH

The arrangement of the four spaces which Scharoun arrayed along the southern wall demonstrates his principle to develop spaces of distinct qualities along a single reference surface. [17] In this case the reference is the surface which encloses the kitchen and the stair and continues in two branches, NE towards the street. One layer defines

the northern corner of the house, while the other corresponds with a level change to set off the piano corner and the living room entry from the living room proper. The four spaces developed along this surface: the childrens day room; the dining room; the sitting area; and the study, each have distinct material and spatial qualities corresponding to the particular purpose. The materials change, the ceiling heights change, the degree of enclosure

---

17. similar to, yet not as strict as the same technique in the work of Slapeta

T.1938.53

SH.1938.20

changes, and differences in the quality closure wall make each space independent. Yet the constant presence of the reference wall unifies them into one place. The differentiation in material quality between the rear wall and the closure walls reinforces this unity as it causes the individual spaces implied by the closure to continue beyond the physical boundary: since there is no element to correspond to the rear wall, its territory has no boundary: it subsumes the individual spaces. This is even more so where the respective geometry differs at these two distinct levels of the formal hierarchy. The individual spaces are developed within a clear geometry, [18] to meet the immediate requirements set by use, the next level is organized to reconcile

topological constraints, those set by passage and view, whereby the individual relative and absolute dimension becomes more important than correspondence among dimensions and dimensional consistency.

The diagrams of the Mohrmann House indicate the transformation from the ideal form to the final design.

---

18. whereby the form is made clear and complete in relation to the degree it is to be isolated from the surroundings. This is seen most readily in the dining / living / study progression. The dining room is a focused form, to separate the use from the outside, yet it is less than half complete, to link it to the ongoing internal space. The exterior living room wall is a single flat surface, which invites passage both along and across it. The study is contained within a rectangular form which defines it on almost three sides, thereby setting it apart from all other spaces, and strictly controlling the access.

T.1938.55

SH.1938.20

Figure 2-51:  
Mohrmann House  
Ideal form and  
Transformation to  
accommodate site  
conditions

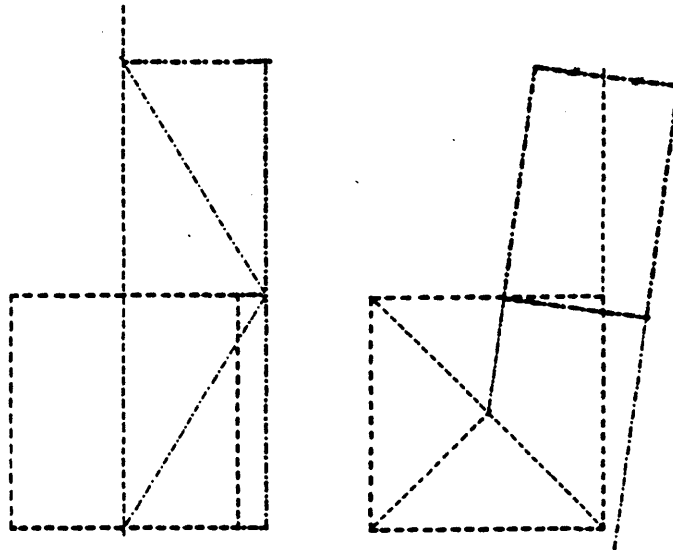
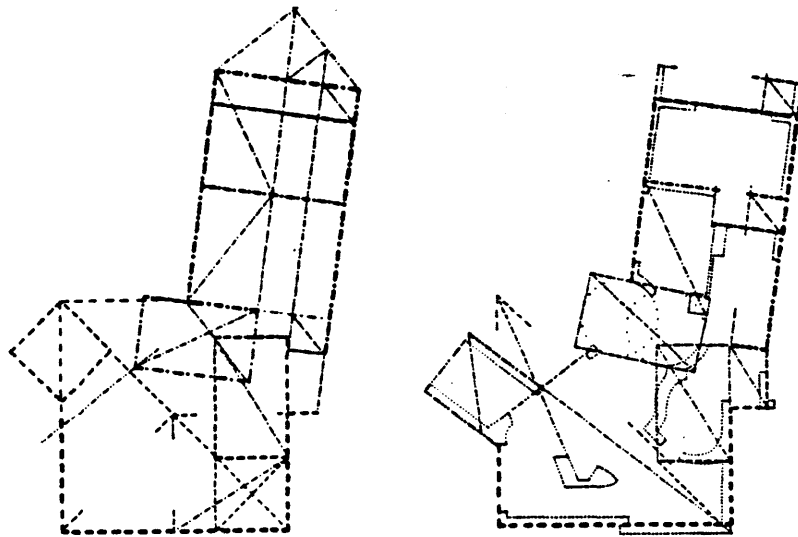


Figure 2-52:  
Contained Uses Identified  
Transformed According to  
Spatial Program



T.1938.55

SH.1938.20

-- MARCH

The farming economy has deteriorated severely, precipitating the flight from the land to the cities. The shortage of farm workers leads to the installation of stricter labor regulations: compulsory work hours are extended; all young women seeking industrial work must first carry out a year of land or domestic service work. 60 hour work weeks are regulated. Extra pay is eliminated for overtime. The right to change place of work is regulated.

-- SEPTEMBER

The Bonk house plans indicate that Scharoun was willing to carry type design to reapply a design developed for another client. The plan indicates contained spaces used to define zones within the house.

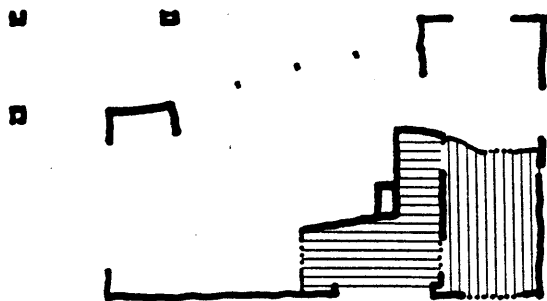


Figure 2-53:  
Bonk House  
Analysis

T.1938.56

SH.1938.20

-- NOVEMBER

9. Kristallnacht. Jewish owned businesses and residences are destroyed, Jewish citizens are arrested and murdered. 28. Reichs Police regulations for the public appearances of Jews: they are excluded from public events and precluded from attending school.

2.1.23.: 1939

The plan for the Weidhaas house concentrates the contained uses to the extreme north of the site. It uses them to develop a surface along which it begins to define the public spaces.

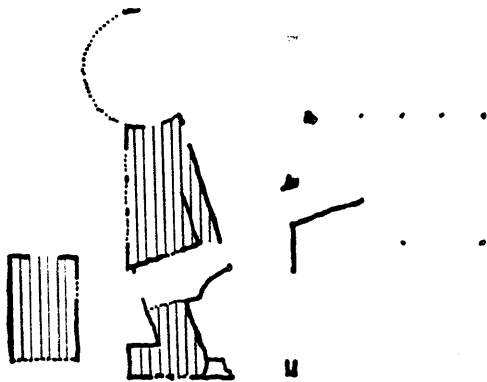


Figure 2-54:  
Weidhaas House  
Analysis  
Main Plan

The street elevation demonstrates a selfconscious composition of horizontal edges and roof gables.

T.1939.58

SH.1938.21

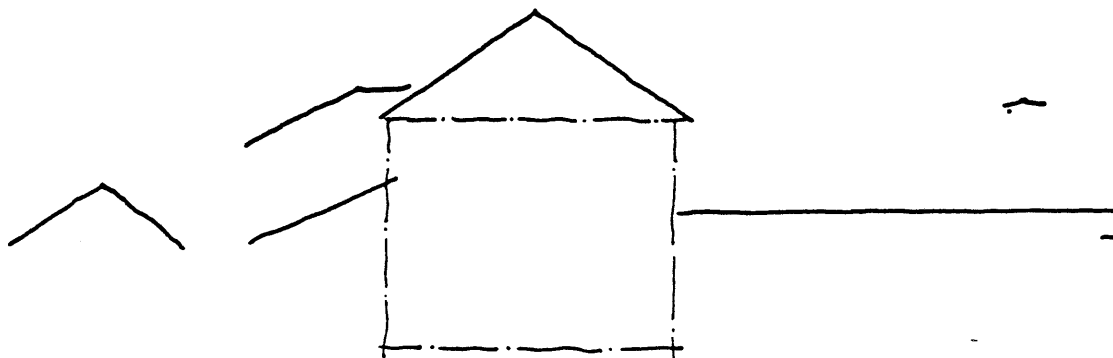


Figure 2-55:  
Wiedhass House  
Analysis  
Elevation

2.2.23.: 1939

Industrial sickness has risen 74% since 1934. The work day is up to 14 hours in some industries. Since 1934 1.5Mil small scale farmers have abandoned farming for industrial employment. Since 1933 700,000 artisans have given up their trades to become industrial laborers.

-- FEBRUARY

The Endell House plan indicates a very elaborate reference surface and contained volumes placed to develop partial closure for the public zone.



T.1939.59

SH.1938.21

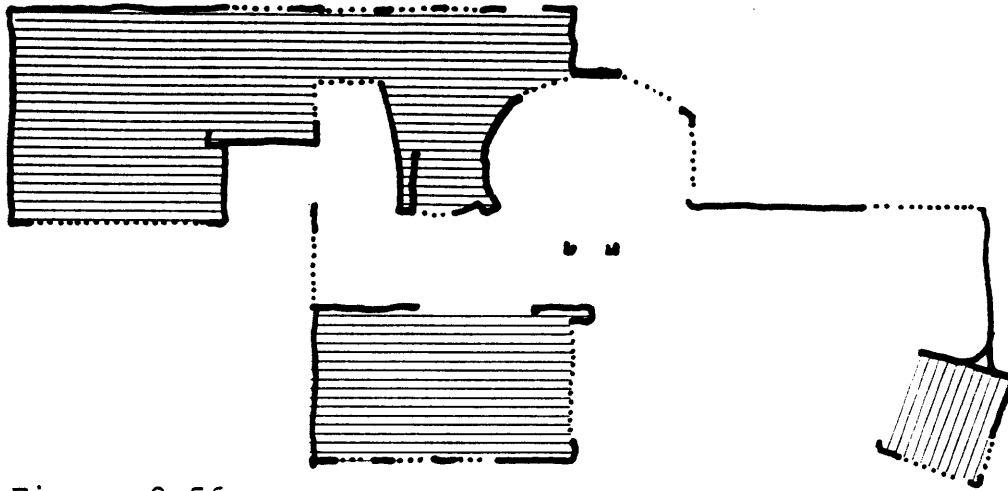


Figure 2-56:  
Endell House  
Analysis  
Main Floor Plan

The South elevation shows a determined composition of horizontal lines and roof gables which is similar to the Weidhass design. [19]

---

19. see MA.2-55.

T.1939.60

SH.1938.21

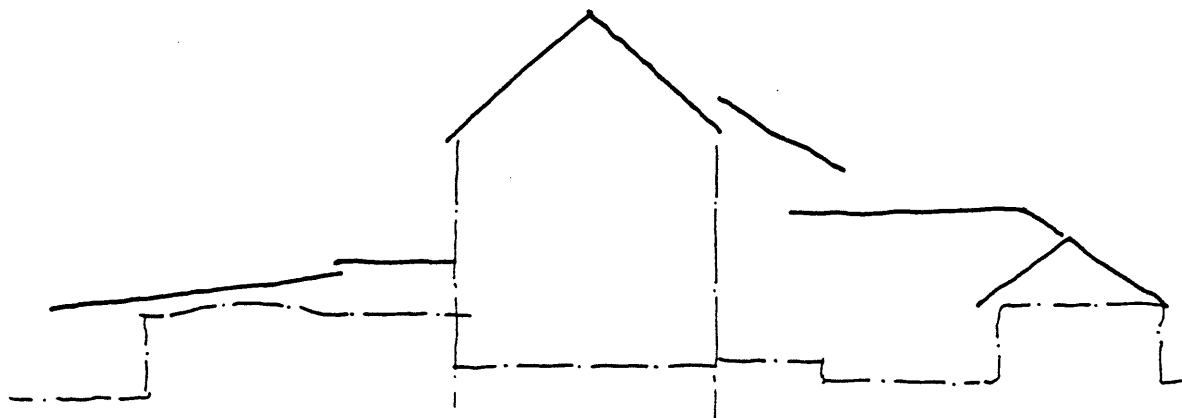


Figure 2-57:  
Analysis  
Elevation

-- MARCH

4. By law artisans who cannot find employment suited to their skills must accept positions in other trades.

-- APRIL

The efforts since 1933 to force women from the labor market are now reversed in the face of the scarcity of workers for armaments production and as part of plans to draw the male workers in to the military.

-- AUGUST

26. Food rationing by means of ration cards is introduced.

T.1939.61

SH.1939.22

-- SEPTEMBER

1. WWII commences with the invasion  
of Poland.

-- OCTOBER

16. wage raises are outlawed.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.204

2.3.23.:: 1939

Slapeta executes the Misauer House.

2.4.23.:: 1939

ND.

Silbermann Garden bath house.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1938.204

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-365:  
Silbermann bath house

Comprises modelled masonry masses, set off from the earth by sloping, and slanting glass enclosure. In addition, the ceiling begins an arch-but doesn't return towards the ground, thereby helping further to draw the outside in through the glass.

Weidhaas [167] The house was planned for a separated couple. The man was a publisher, and a marine officer. He was transferred to Hamburg before the war, so it is understandable if the house was never carried out. [168]

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.206

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-366:  
Weidhaas house  
Version a  
Main floor

---

167. Pfankuch locates the Weidhaas project in this year. Since it went through six versions, it could easily have taken that long, yet the only dated documentation is the letter from Weidhaas in 1943.<sup>269</sup>

168. This version is likely to have been the first version, since the lot is much smaller than the others, indicating that additional land was acquired to accommodate the needs of the program. It is also in the sketched hand, with colored rendering as if it is a presentation set. Yet from the graphics, the elements present in the elevations (the wide band of windows, the flat roof, the flat vertical surfaces ), and the plan arrangement (single open living space, directly accessed from the entry,...) it would seem as if the design must have happened much earlier in the period.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.207

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-367:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Second floor

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-368:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Street elevation

The next version shows a marked change  
in style, in programm, and in arrange-

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.207

ment. The massing and the fascade elements are drawn from the traditional style used for other houses of the time, the program has been expanded to the partitioned middle class household [169]

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-369:  
Weidhass house  
Version b  
Ground plan

---

169. (garage, covered entry, extended living area, dining room (not nook), parents room, guest room, bedrooms for parents and children, bathrooms on each floor, and storage in the cellar and attic.



AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.208

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-370:  
Weidhass house  
Version b  
Second floor plan

Version c shows a modified arrangement for the same programme. The only changes are to the foundation and to the roof, from the possibly rejected gabel ends to a hip roof. As this is the first drawing at 1:100, collecting all plans on one sheet, it is likely to have been the building department set, and as such more sensitive to their demands. The organization, on the other hand, has evolved in a more ideosyncratic manner: walls are now curved, in manner reminiscent of Breslau and Schlemmer, to join spaces, and the layout employs the tripartite scheme of Schminke, and FLW to link two smaller wings to the main body of the house.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.210

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-371:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Cellar plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-372:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Ground plan

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.211

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-373:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Second floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-374:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Street elevation

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.212

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-375:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Elevation S

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-376:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Elevation O

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.213

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-377:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Elevation N

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-378:  
Weidhass house  
Version a  
Section

Version d seems to be suggestions  
returned to HS from Weidhaas. A diazo

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.213

set of drawings from version c has been used as the basis to glue down snippets from various contemporary documentary books, and overdraw new possibilities for the layout.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-379:  
Weidhass house  
Version d

Version 'f' seems to have accommodated the requests from d, setting the use area as a progression from front to rear of the lot, facing south. The curves of the entrance progression, which had served to accomplish the directional transitions, have been replaced with straight walls, and the curves are used exclusively as a use edge in the living room.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.215

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-380:  
Weidhass house  
Version f  
Second floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-381:  
Weidhass house  
Version f  
Street elevation

In version e, the rectilinear mass is

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.216

even more dominant. The living area is presented volumetrically as an appendage to the main mass, with the curved geometry setting it yet further apart.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-382:  
Weidhass house  
Version e  
Cellar plan



AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.217

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-383:  
Weidhass house  
Version e  
Second floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-384:  
Weidhass house  
Version e  
Section ab

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.218

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-385:  
Weidhass house  
Version e  
Section cd

version g, shows a major change in presentation style, apparently ink rather than pencil drawings, black line rather than brown line. The exterior elements are similar to the Silverman bathhouse addition: glazed panels added horizontally to generate broad surfaces, each of which takes on the same formal value, whether it is opaque or glazed.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.219

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-386:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Cellar Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-387:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Ground Plan

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.220

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-388:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Second Floor Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-389:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Section

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.221

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-390:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Elevation O

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-391:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Elevation S

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.222

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-392:  
Weidhass house  
Version g  
Elevation W

-- JANUARY

9. Mohrmann Witschel submitted a calculation for the total board-foot lumber requirements for construction of the house. [170]

18. Notification of sale [171] for the site of the Endell house describes the lot as "Map 4, Parcel Nr.650/15 yard space am kleinen Wannsee", significantly failing to identify existing structures [172]

---

170. (BaT,23)

171. (BaZ.am\_Kleinen\_Wansee\_30b)

172. see Krueger case 201.

AE.1938.52

PROJ.1939.223



Figure 2-393:  
Endell Site  
Environs

30. Mohrmann In letter (SpB(ObmB)) from the Oberbuergermeister to the Stadtpraesident requesting a coupon for the 31.24 Cbm wood which the house will require, it is remarked that the construction project does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Four-Year-Plan. [173]

-- MARCH

20. The firehouse in Berlin, Koepenicker Strasse is the site where ~5000 paintings, drawings, and other

works of graphic arts, culled from the works removed from the museums, are burned.

---

94. (GSA.R41.Nr3646)

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.223

-- FEBRUARY

1. Loeser & Richter Diazo: Design for the extension a factory building. It adds a story, appends a stair tower and adds a loading dock to the building.

Although very little of the mass of the structure is changed, the minor additions reorder the facade in modern terms: the existing vaulted windows are replaced with thin section metal framed windows, proportioned to resemble the shape of the facade; the windows in the new upper story are held back from the original surface, to reduce the mass of the additional floor. In order to to balance the composition, the wall surface at te end opposite the stair tower is left unbroken at those places which correspond to the corners of the stair tower, while the loading dock extends continuously from the stair tower to the position it would occupy were the building symmetrical. The right wall is extended up past the roof surface to bind the roof structure which would otherwise seem to pull away to the left. The form of the stair tower contributes to this compositon by presenting strongly rounded corners which tend to open questions about how fized its position might be with respect to the surface beyond.

---

173. (BaT,p22) The result of this is that the office of the Generalbauinspekteur has no direct authority to review the project. The only possible influence is indirect, through recommendations to the Baupolizei.



AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.225

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-394:  
Loeser & Richter  
Factory extension  
Rear elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-395:  
Loeser & Richter  
Factory extension  
Stair tower Plan

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.226

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-396:  
Loeser & Richter  
Factory extension  
Stair tower Section

2. Mohrmann Letter (ObmB(SpB))  
furnishing coupon for 30 Cbm. construc-  
tion lumber. [174]  
22. Mohrmann Richtfest [175]

---

174. (BaT, 26)

175. (AM.HS)

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.227

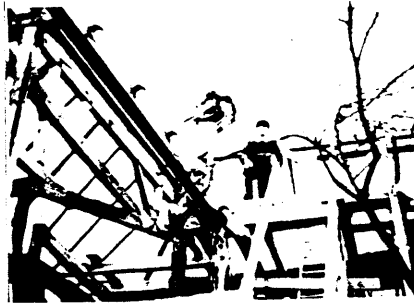


Figure 2-397:  
Mohrmann House  
Construction Photograph

22. Plans for the Endell House submitted. The submission included structural calculations, and statements of wood and iron use. Three distinct forms figure in the appearance the house presents as one approaches:

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.228

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-398:  
Endell House  
Site plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-399:  
Endell House  
South elevation

the entry, a single story wing at the  
end of the drive, in which the brick  
base of the building is drawn even with

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.229

the top of the doors, links the act of entry with the ground;

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-400:  
Endell House  
Entrance

a stucco faced cubic mass, set upon a low brick sockle and topped with a hip roof and presents nine regularly disposed windows on the street facade and accommodates the families private life, at the same time as it presents a controlled public image of that life;

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.230

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-401:  
Endell House  
Street Facade

and a rather open, single story wing, sheltered by landscaping from view from the street, extended across the rear of the yard, to a covered patio at the north end of the site, brings the private life, in various relations, back into contact with the garden and nature.

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.231

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-402:  
Endell House  
Living Room Wing

The floor elevations have been set to strengthen the sense of progression. One enters a half level below the main floor, through the dark brick of the garage wing into, or behind, the contained center volume. After ascending from the entry, one changes direction to move transversely across the site, commanding a view over the dining and living rooms, back down into the sun, and the garden.

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.232

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-403:  
Endell House  
Plan

The appearance each zone is composed to communicate, its role in the larger order, without depending on an overriding compositional or dimensional system.

In the interior, the ceiling forms distinguish the private, contained zone, with flat, low ceilings which continue indefinitely, bounded only by the walls, while the living zone presents a vaulted ceiling which, through the directed quality draws one down into the living room while presenting numerous vaulted forms at various positions in the field of view to linking through resemblance the displaced components of the space [176]

---

176. Scharoun succeeds in this manner at unifying the dining room, the wintergarden, the study, and the sitting area, while setting of the piano nook



AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.233

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-404:  
Endell House  
Living Room View  
Note formal correspondence

and intensifies the illumination falling through the windows onto the garden, thereby creating a link back to the out doors at the same time as it concentrates ones presence within the space itself.

On the exterior, the medium is a common family of formal elements: the glazing, the board-and-batten doors, the brick sockle. The composition itself takes place in the course of walking through the space. It is at that time that the individual formal quality of each zone takes on a meaning.

The closed, or open, quality of a given zone contributes to its quality, establishing or inhibiting connections to other places, other activities. In addition this contained quality is built upon to develop the passage through the site, and the house.

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.234

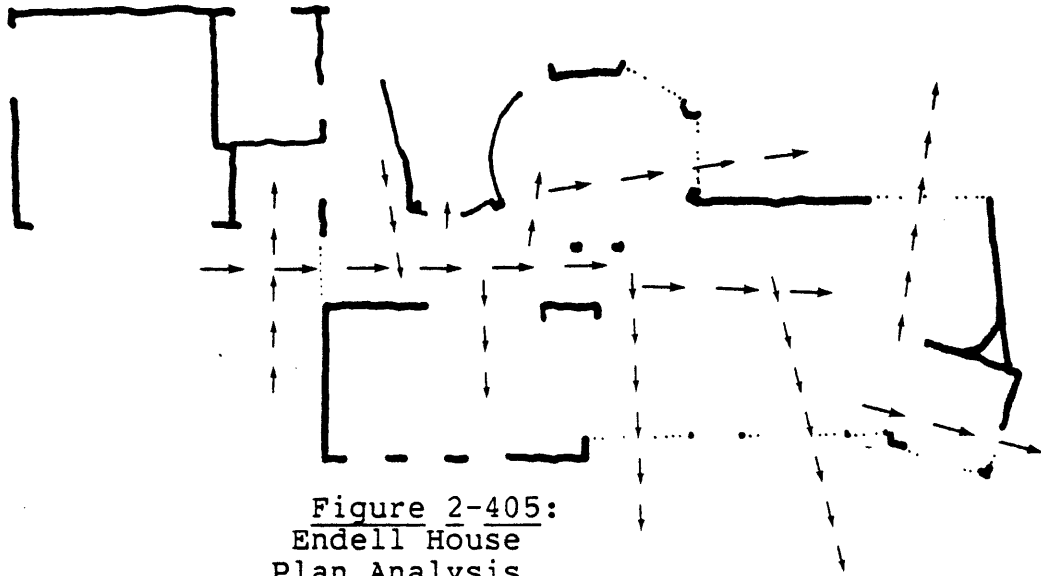


Figure 2-405:  
Endell House  
Plan Analysis

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-406:  
Endell House  
Permit Plan  
(redrawn c.'50s)

22. BpZ begins a checklist on the  
Endell House. [177] Aside from

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.235

categories for technical review, it includes items: Is notification at the RKK necessary; Has the designer been barred from practice; Is the construction contractor untrustworthy; along with a list of numerous offices from whom approval must be obtained.

-- MARCH

6. Mohrmann Letter (Bat-BP(HS)) requesting retroactive approval of changes to foundation and to interior layout necessitated by site conditions. [178] 14. Mohrmann Letter (BaT-Bp(AW)) reporting that the concrete foundation work and pouring of columns?(Betonstuerze) have been completed. [179]

18. Yorkstrasse Letter (BBV(HH)) [180] submitting the planed apartment house.

25. Yorkstrasse - Letter (BBV(Arbeitsamt Unterweser)) inquiring if the regulations for reductions of construction materials have been met by the project.

29. Yorkstrasse Memo(BBV) reviewing the project. The local construction ban did apply to the project, yet it was approved contingent upon reimbursement of street development costs.(18.IV.39)

---

177. (see BpZ.???) .

178. (BaT,29)

179. (BaT,28)

180. (BBV.Yorkstrasse Sammelakte)

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.236

-- APRIL

18. Mohrmann Letter (BaT(KM)) Request  
for rough construction inspection.

-- JUNE

30. An auction of works selected from  
those removed from German museums take  
place in Luzern.

-- MAY

6. Yorkstrasse Letter(Kommandantur  
der Befestigungen v.  
Nordfriesenland(BBV)) inquiring if the  
project may be approved.

-- JUNE

7. Endell permit approved.  
8. Mohrmann Approval of rough  
construction. [181]

---

181. (Bat,36)

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.237



Figure 2-407:  
Mohrmann House  
Construction



Figure 2-408:  
Mohrmann House  
Construction

The photographs of the site indicate that there was a marked decline in the quality of the technology used in

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.238

construction, compared with the state of the practice in the early 30s. Since the construction of the Weissenhof exhibition, [182] there had been no improvement in the resources available to single family dwelling construction. While the military situation certainly contributed to this, that itself was significant.

12. Yorkstrasse Letter(BBV(KdBN)) passing the project for further approval.

-- NOVEMBER

15. Ban of all non-military construction above cubic meters.

-- OCTOBER

18. Kaiserstrasse apartments CofO approved. Before approving the project the BBV disapproved design aspects from the roof to the entry door detailing, yet always on strictly formal terms.

AE.1939.53

PROJ.1939.239



Figure 2-409:  
Kaiserstrasse 70-84 Street View

2.3.24.: 1940

29. Rosenberg given task to found  
"Institute for NS Research and  
Teaching".

2.4.24.: 1940

-- JANUARY

5. Yorkstrasse  
Letter(A.Scharoun(BBV)) rescinding the  
building permit, as the construction of  
the project is not being carried out. It  
was not executed due the lack of  
materials.

-- MARCH

18. Mohrmann CofO granted. [183]

AE.1940.54

PROJ.1940.240

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-410:  
Mohrmann House  
Dining Room View

---

183. (BaT,45)



AE.1940.54

PROJ.1940.241

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-411:  
Mohrmann House  
Living Room View  
towards NW,

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-412:  
Mohrmann House  
Living Room View  
towards S. and garden

21. Mohrmann Asbuilt plans approved

AE.1940.54

PROJ.1940.242

as retroactive addenda /alteration to  
building permit. [184]

-- MAY

17. Endell House approved through  
rough construction stage.

-- JULY

6. As part of an inventory of the  
works of art and documents in public and  
private parisian collections and ar-  
chives, the stocks of the the city's art  
and antique dealers are confiscated.  
This undertaking was the first phase of  
an effort which was planned to have  
extended across europe.

17. Secret police are to be employed  
to carry out confiscation.

-- SEPTEMBER

18. Endell House CofO aproved.

-- NOVEMBER

15. Ley named National Commissioner  
for Postwar Social Housing  
Construction [95] .

nd. Goering orders the facilities of  
the air force to be used to transport  
confiscated cultural works to Germany.

AE.1940.55

PROJ.1940.243

-- NOVEMBER

19. Final honorar payment for the Hottengrund housing development. [185] .

ND.

Research contract for the National Research Society on central laundry facilities. The contract may have included planning research for integrated communities.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-413:  
Integrated Community Design

---

184. (BaT,38-41). Two significant changes occurred: the cellar plan indicates that the curved wall in the stair well was an modification during construction; the plan of the first floor shows openings executed as segment arches which had not been noted on the original submission. It would have likely been a change in order to reduce the use of structural iron.

185. total RM 23.950

AE.1940.55

PROJ.1940.244

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-414:  
Integrated Community Design

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-415:  
Integrated Community Design

AE.1940.55

PROJ.1940.245

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-416:  
Integrated Community Design

The designs, all from Scharoun's hand, demonstrate varying degrees of correspondence to a strict NS formulation. Since they are not dated, it would not be possible to identify a progression, yet it is noted that he was, just as he had done in the twenties, accepting as convention and experimenting with bodies of design principles.

T.1939.61

SH.1939.22

2.1.24.: 1940

2.2.24.: 1940

41.3 percent of german woman are employed. The average work week is 50.4 hours for men and 44.5 hours for women.

-- NOVEMBER

The NS programme proceeded on the basis of the same image as did the modern programme of the twenties, the difference on the level of ideology was not always sufficient to distinguish between the physical environments projected by any two designs. The projections from the twenties for minimal housing settlements were often, according to the same body of criteria, no better than projections in the forties.

2.1.25.: 1941

2.2.25.: 1941

Scharoun New Years greetings included the following ironic verse: [34]

Stellt auf den Tisch  
das Glas mit Rum-ersaetzen  
die Gummikonfitueren holt her-  
bei

T.1940.62

SH.1940.24

und lasst von Weinachten  
uns heuer schwaetzen  
als waers wie einst:  
" bezugsscheinfrei!"

-- APRIL

25. Any form of income augmentation,  
even through the acceptance of ad-  
ditional work in off hours, is  
forbidden.

-- JUNE

22. Germany declared war against the  
Soviet Union. The date marks the first  
marked impact of wartime conditons on  
the domestic environment and the  
beginning of widespread

discontentment. [35]

-- JULY

Biskupsky drawings include yet more  
examples from the sections Scharoun had  
developed to contend with the spatial  
complexity of the houses, to display the  
various dimensional limitations, and to  
diagram the connections fostered in  
section.

T.1941.63

SH.1941.27

-- OCTOBER

9. German Ministry of Information publicizes the impending victory in Russia

31. The "Iron Reserve" is created: a certain percentage of the wages of each worker are deducted and placed in an escrow account, from which they are to be withdrawn at earliest twelve months after the conclusion of the war.

---

34. (AM.HS)

35. H.K.Smith liked the change to that which he experienced in America during the Great Depression. This signifies not only the magnitude of the change, but also the undisturbed atmosphere which must have reigned up to that point. Smith describes in very colorful detail the impact the war had had on life in Berlin to that point. While one may discount his view as that of a privileged foreign reporter, his observations do support a belief that the German society undertook to maintain the quality of conservative bourgeois comforts in spite of the circumstances. The phenomena has two meanings: on one hand the people sought to make the best of the conditions over which they had little control, on the other the conditions presented, in many ways, so little a deviation from previous circumstances, that there was not always cause to notice [36] The events also present insights in to the workings of the NS control mechanisms, the delicate balance of material incentives and threat: when the conditions are good, the favored reap the benefits [37] ; when the conditions decline, the uncertain are threatened with expulsion from the selected class (the arrests and internments serve as warnings) in order to coerce their allegiance. 1

36. As Jo Zimmerman expressed it: "The rolls were always fresh in the morning ..."

37. (SmitHo.1942.pl00)



T.1941.63

SH.1941.27

-- NOVEMBER

8. Hitler begins to mention the internal opposition as a threat to the stability. [38] Whereas the arts had continued to figure as targets for denouncements, the activities against political opponents had proceeded mostly in the background since the government had consolidated its position in '34.

-- DECEMBER

1. Hitler's speech draws yet more strongly one coercive phrasing to silence potential opponents [39]

AE.1940.55

PROJ.1940.245

2.3.25.: 1941

Voelkers Das Grundrisswerk appears:

The body of the book presents the plans, headings and axonometrics for more than a thousand architectural designs, organized according to program type. The introduction attempts to find the minimal cross heading between the 20sprogramme and the NSprogramme. He tauts the plan as a document of the culture, but seeks its origins in objective conditions as opposed to ideology. The projects include numerous modern (pre-33) [96] and international designs, the index is multilingual. It a

AE.1940.55

PROJ.1940.245

remarkable document to a desire to maintain contact within the profession, outside of the ideologically directed

channels, perhaps also evidence of the relaxing of those restrictions. By 1942 the RKBK had receded, and the attention was on conducting the war. Yet naive references to The National Center for Scientific Information Exchange [97] as a source for copies of the referenced articles takes on new meaning given the level of destruction in Berlin by 1943. a double meaning in light of the level of destruction

nd. Mr Dittman joins Scharoun [98]

2.4.25.: 1941

-- MAY

1. The RKbK president threatens to take punitive measures against any practitioner found guilty of producing "degenerate" art. [99]

6. Haering Studies for design of a dwelling: The geometric distinction between continuous, open, passage space and the contained, private, use spaces

AE.1941.57

PROJ.1941.246

is pronounced. The strctural deployment reinforces that, columns are set out in association [100] with passage.

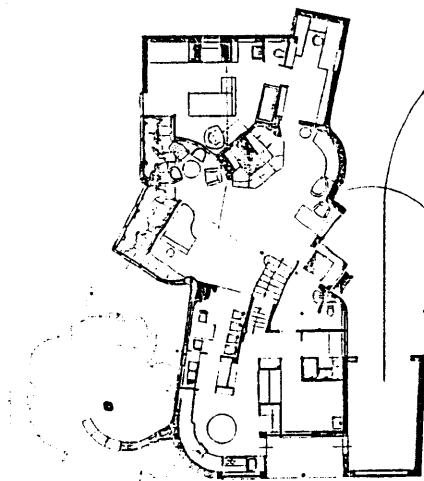


Figure 2-84:  
studies for a dwelling  
plan  
(JoedJ1965, f118)

27. Modern graphic art works are  
burned on the terrace of the Tuileries.

AE.1941.58

PROJ.1941.246

-- JULY

19. The RKbK conducts an investigation of Ruegenberg's political reliability in the courses of reenrolling him. The application was occasioned by his desire to take commissions from the GBI for furnishing exhibition pavilions. The stipulation placed on the contract was that he be a RKbK member.

-- JULY

13. Biskupski letter proposing program for the house at the Tetzen-See.

2.3.26.: 1942

---

95. Sozialenwohnungsbau

96. Works documented include projects from Eiermann, Gropius, Haesler, Scharoun, Wright, Wurster, Klein and Luckhardt - long after their works had disappeared from histories, and notably without elevations.

97. Reichszentrale fuer wissenschaftlich Berichtserstattung, Unter den Linden, Berlin

98. (C.K.Lee)

99. see 1

100. association: a technique of transferring conviction in the appropriateness of a configuration, off communicating the intended purpose of the place by placing objects of identifiably distinct qualities invisual or physical proximity with the intended quality in order to have their meaning accepted simply as if it were, by habit, on faith that it is

AE.1941.58

PROJ.1941.246

-- JANUARY

30. Policy for the Planning and Design of Cities in the Annexed Eastern German Territories [101] It presents

the official version of the principles of the "organic" regional and urban planning. The term, which had been used by Haering in the twenties to identify a particular correspondence between form and use which was aimed at individual development, has been pushed to the extreme of its connotative capacity, to signify a completely planned and regulated relation among communities of different sizes and natures, between industrial, urban, and cultural development, and among individuals, directed uniformly toward colonising territory and transforming it into an area which could not be separated from the remainder of the country. Fundamental principles which correspond closely to the Modern groundrules developed in the twenties are employed here to achieve the ideological goals of the fascist programme.

Where they share propositions on the image level, and differ on the ideological level, the discrepancies on the concrete level, that is in the formal principle governing projected designs, are even more extreme: in the SS program, as is typical for fascist proposals, the explicit principles are far removed from physical implications,

---

101. (AdK.HS) It was filed among correspondence out of the fifties, most likely and originates from Scharoun's position as directory of development for Berlin in the period after 1945. 1

AE.1942.59

PROJ.1941.246

the design proceeds according to a tacit set of rules, which are of course understood by any practitioner suited to be named to a position where they could be exercised. The presentation concentrates instead on conceptual, and administrative relations, satisfied to name the components, and implying the compositional rules.

2.4.26.: 1942

ND.

A house was built for the Otto Weigand family in Borgsdorf, north of Berlin.



Figure 2-417:  
Weigand House  
Garden view

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.248



Figure 2-418:  
Weigand House  
Garden view



Figure 2-419:  
Weigand House  
Street view



AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.249

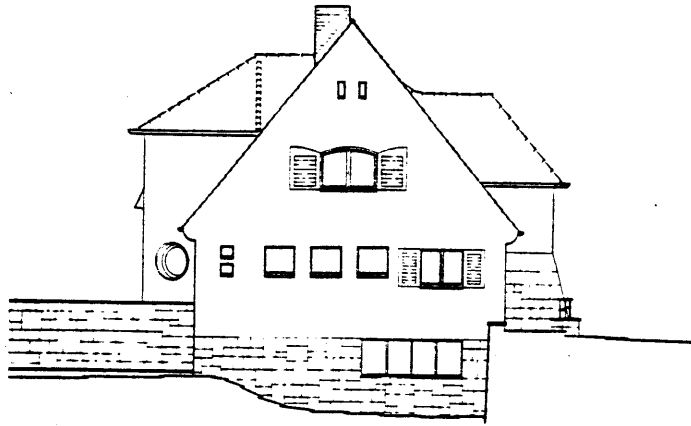


Figure 2-420:  
Weigand House  
Street Elevation

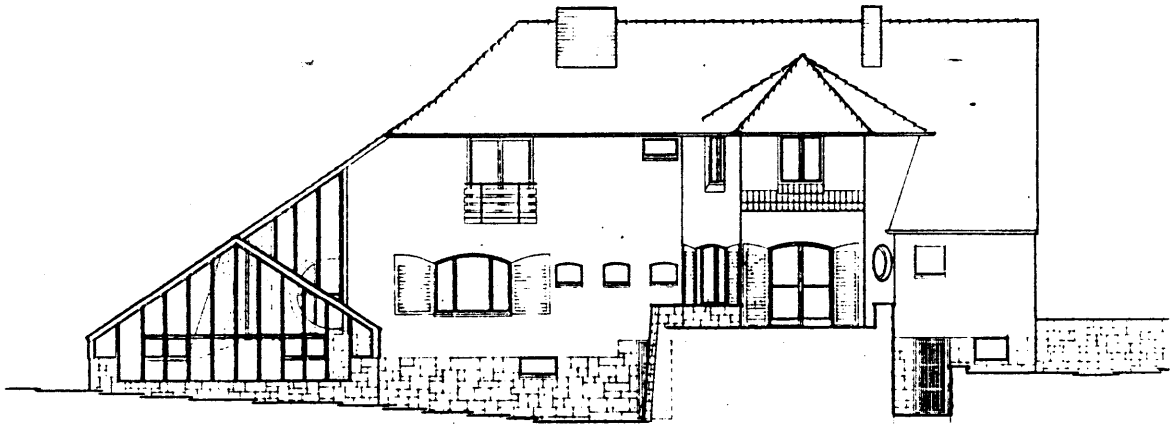


Figure 2-421:  
Weigand House  
Garden Elevation

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.250

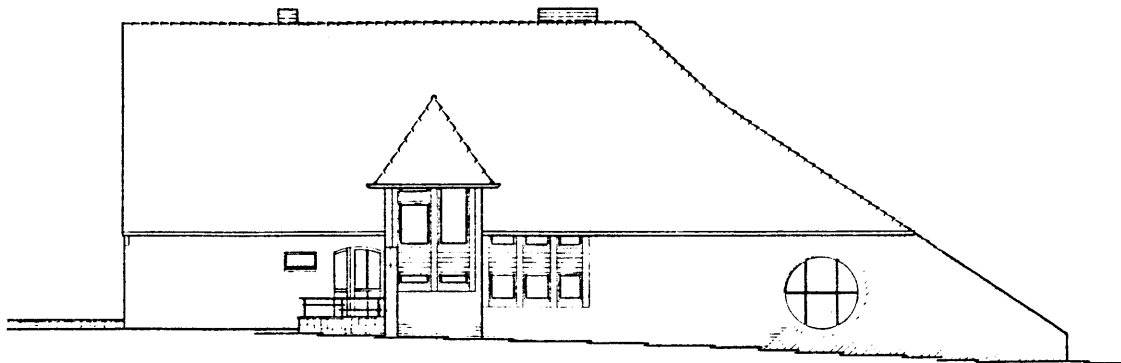


Figure 2-422:  
Weigand House  
North Elevation

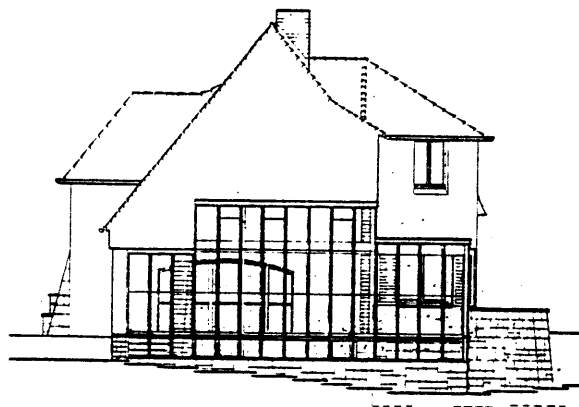


Figure 2-423:  
Weigand House  
Rear Elevation

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.251

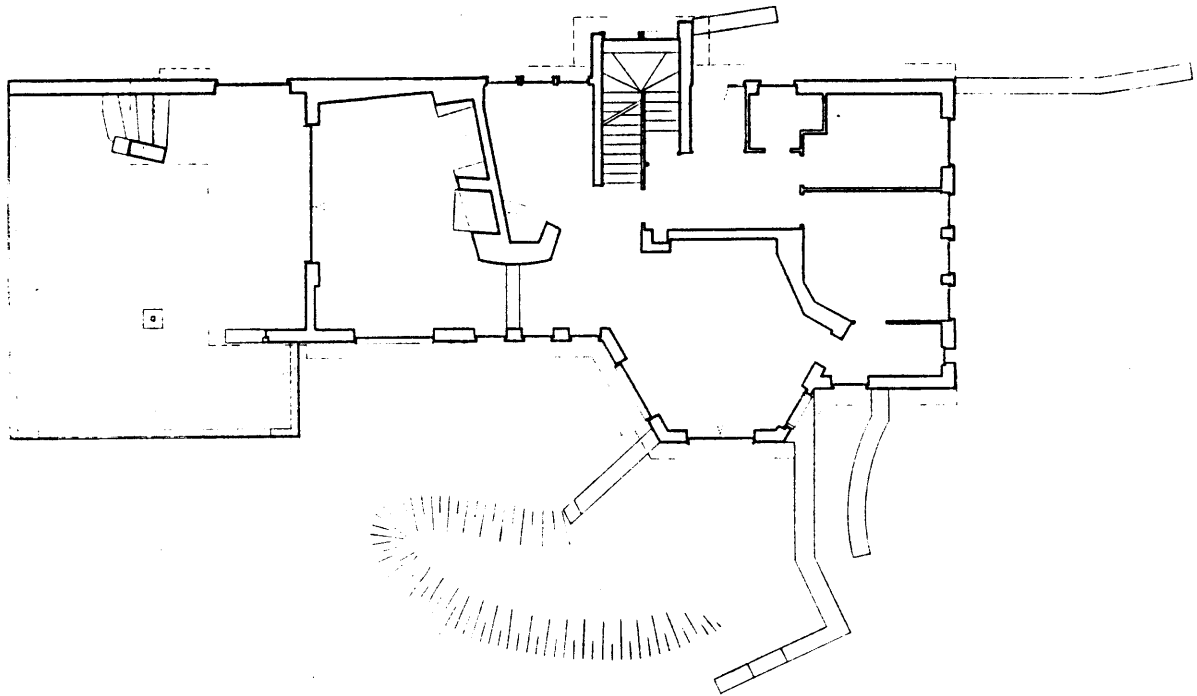


Figure 2-424:  
Weigand House  
Main Floor Plan

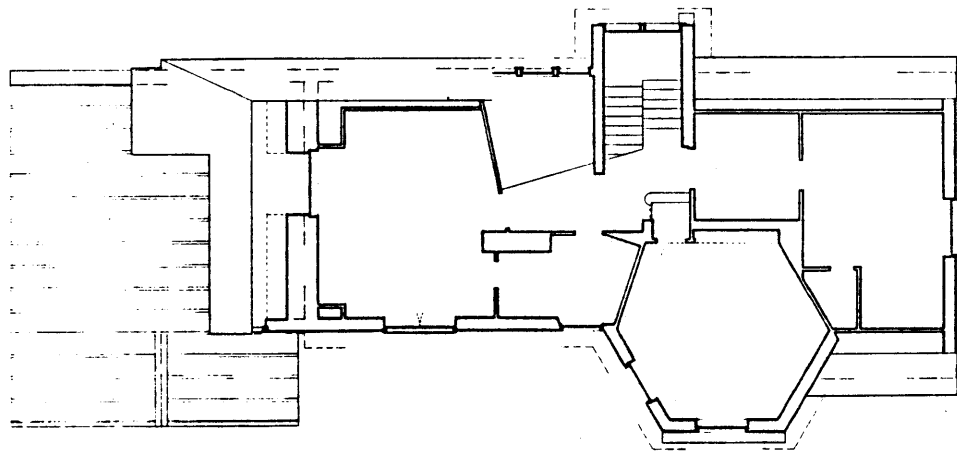


Figure 2-425:  
Weigand House  
Second Floor Plan

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.252



Figure 2-426:  
Living Room



Figure 2-427:  
View from Living Room towards dining  
rom

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.253



Figure 2-428:  
Stair Hall



Figure 2-429:  
Stair Hall

-- MARCH

3. Letter (HS(RKbK)) [102] surveying the nature of the practice of all RKbK members. HS practice comprises a

AE.1942.60

PROJ.1942.253

military bunker for the GBI Berlin, the Reinickendorf housing development for GWG, preliminary studies for postwar housing construction under contract from Neue Heimat, and preliminary studies for postwar housing construction for GWG. The office maintained 2.5 technical employees.

-- MARCH

13. Housing development for the GWG in the Humboldtstrasse ready to begin the masonry work [186]

-- AUGUST

23. Scharoun The office burns.

-- SEPTEMBER

6. Biskupski siteplan from the groundbook.

---

186. (BDC.HS)

102. (BDC,HS)

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1942.255

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-430:  
Biskupski House  
NW View

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-431:  
Biskupski House  
Upper Floor Plan

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1942.256

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-432:  
Biskupski Plan  
Main Plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-433:  
Biskupski House  
Sections



AE.1942.61

PROJ.1942.256

-- NOVEMBER

23. Scharoun Second office burns.  
Moves to Wilmsdorferstrasse 95.

T.1941.63

SH.1941.27

2.1.26.: 1942

2.2.26.: 1942

The wage for a skilled laborer has fallen from 95.5pf to 80.8pf for males and from 60.3pf to 52.3pf for females from 1928 to 1942.

-- JANUARY

20. The "Final Solution" is concluded at the "Wannsee Conference".

---

38. (Smith.1942.p71)

39. (Smith.1942.p71)  
see page 1

T.1942.64

SH.1942.28

-- APRIL

14. The Reichs Labor Court rules that employers have the right to levy pecuniary fines against their workers, who in turn have no recourse to a higher authority.

-- MAY

12. The first documented concentration camp exterminations take place.

-- SEPTEMBER

Composite section appears in the design for the Biskupski house.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-58:  
Biskupski House  
Composite Section

T.1942.65

SH.1942.29

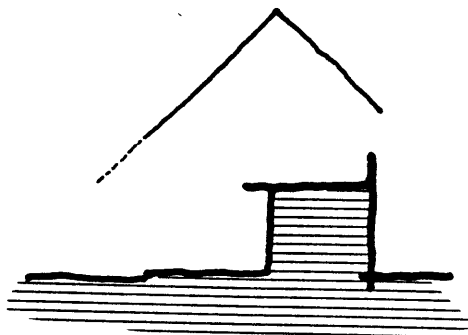


Figure 2-59:  
Analysis  
section

The section indicates the use of the contained kitchen to develop the horizontal reference surface. The plan indicates that the same contained volume is used in the house plan and, together with the garage, in the site plan to develop the transition from public to private.

T.1942.66

SH.1942.29

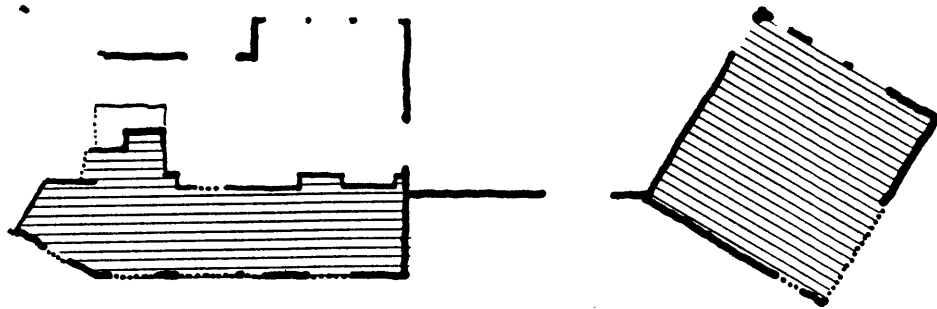


Figure 2-60:  
Analysis  
Main Floor Plan

-- DECEMBER

ND.

The plans for furnishing the Schminke guest room indicate the duplicity of Scharoun's programme: when the latitude was there to produce with modern forms and materials, he continued to apply the same formal propositions he had in the first design.

2.1.27.: 1943

ND.

The plan for the layout of the Mueller-Oerlinghausen Kitchen indicates how Scharoun arranged utilitarian spaces according to use dimensions. [20]

T.1943.67

SH.1942.29

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-61:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Kitchen Layout

2.2.27.: 1943

The average work week is up to 49.1  
hours.

-- MARCH

APRIL-JUNE

50000 people die in the decimation of  
the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw.

-- JULY

Only 35000 draftees instead of the  
demanded 1.3Mil. 20. Stauffenberg  
executed for his part in the attempt on  
Hitlers life .

T.1943.68

SH.1943.30

-- OCTOBER

18. Peoples Army constituted: all men  
between 16 and 60 are subject.

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1942.256

2.3.27.: 1943

-- JANUARY

6. Letter (RKbK(HS)) [103] : HS turns to the RKbK for assistance to acquire the equipment and supplies needed for his practice.

-- DECEMBER

5. Permit [187] for apartment alteration in B. Mueller-Oerlinghausen's studio denied, in keeping with the wartime construction ban. [188]

ND.

Schminke Diazo: Suggestions for the furnishing of the guestroom. Elevations continue the principles of graphic composition which had been applied at the time of the initial house design.

2.4.27.: 1943

ND.

---

187. (AdK.HS)

188. It was "left up to him" to resubmit the application after the conclusion of the war. The phrasing was commonplace in such building permit cases, as if it were just a matter of a short time until everything would be back to normal.



AE.1942.61

PROJ.1942.257

Mueller-Oerlinghausen Interior alterations to a house purchased in order to escape the destruction in Berlin. The three(four) sheets describe living, dining and kitchen (study) area in the house, they are at the scale drawn 1:50

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-434:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Dining Area  
Plan

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1943.259

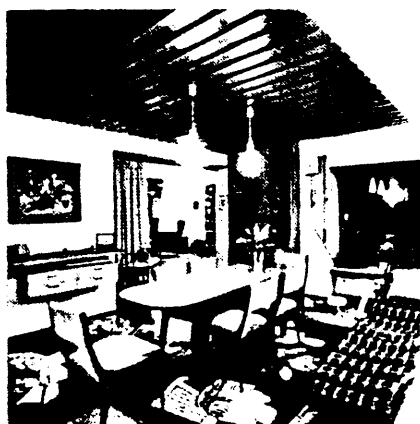


Figure 2-435:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Dining Area  
View

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-436:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Kitchen  
Plan

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1943.260

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-437:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Living Area  
plan

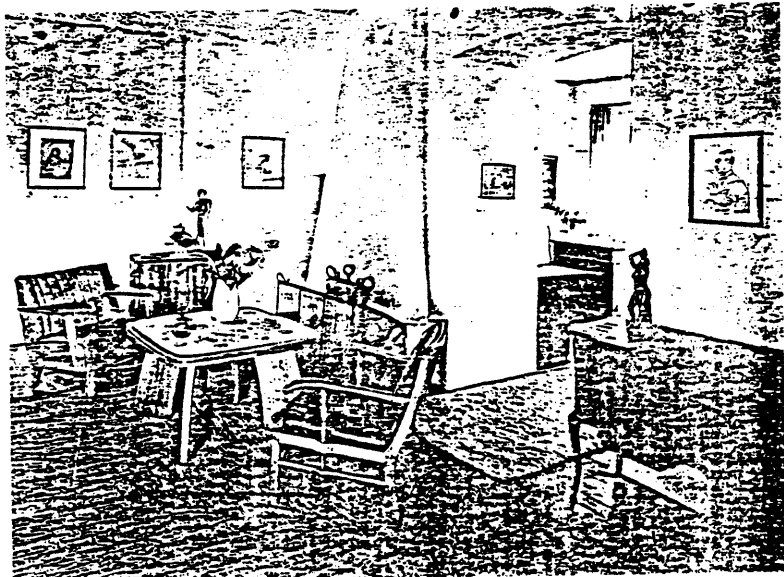


Figure 2-438:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Living Area  
View

locating the finish work to be done  
and the materials to be used. The

AE.1942.61

PROJ.1943.260

chimney has been left at the center of the Living area, but disconnected from the adjacent walls, so that it screens, rather than shut off the study behind. The spaces are defined by surfaces which, in turn, are constantly shifting to accommodate the use, light, passage conditions at the particular place in the rooms. Even in the kitchen, where the geometry remains orthogonal, and the design is mostly the addition of components, their placement is such that the generated space is correct for the particular contingencies.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-439:  
Mueller-Oerlinghausen Alteration  
Kitchen diagram

-- MARCH

nd. Peter Pfankuch joins Scharouns  
office. [104]

AE.1943.62

PROJ.1943.261

-- FEBRUARY

29. Weidhass Letter (HS(W)): likes plans , wants to wait to decide until III.43, invites visit.

-- JULY

nd. C.K.Lee ceases to work in the HS office.

nd. Trains leave two to three times weekly to transport confiscated art works to Germany.

2.3.28.: 1944

-- DECEMBERND.

As conditions in Berlin deteriorated, Ferdinand Moeller attempted to carry out an addition to his house at the Zermutzelsee as a refuge for associates..  
Diazo: Sheet of drawings for addition wing. [189]

---

103. (BDC.HS)

104. (C.K.Lee)

189. lettered address "Wilmsdorferstrasse 95" places it late 1943 early 1944.

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.263

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-440:  
Moeller Addition  
NW View

The fascade arrangement emphasizes the horizontal continuity from window, placing sliding shutters (similar to those on the Baensch north elevation MA.2-166), setting the lintels off as a distinct material, and arranging the window bars horizontally, to create a horizontal zone which carries across into the existing house in order to tie the two parts together. The roof of the addition seeks to unify the two parts where it extends the size of the lowest surface of the existing roof and terminates it with a hip shifted to take on the direction of the existing porch overhang.

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.264

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-441:  
Moeller Addition  
SE Elevation

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-442:  
Moeller Addition  
Alternative

The plans for the addition present alternative means to furnish guest rooms, a common room, and a studio,

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.265

based on a similar relation to the existing house. Both attempt to create an enclosed court on the uphill side - the smaller version of the addition even going to the extent of pushing a small volume off to the east in order to claim sufficient space - and retaining a path between the old and the addition.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-443:  
Moeller Addition  
Site Development



AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.266

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-444:  
Moeller Addition  
Site development  
alternative

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-445:  
Moeller Addition  
Alternative

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.267

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-446:  
Moeller Addition  
Alternative

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-447:  
Moeller Addition  
Alternative

The internal organization sets direction of access from entry / dining area to living area at the far end, and

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.268

enters sleeping and cooking places  
perpendicular from that path.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-448:  
Moeller Addition  
VIII.44 version

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-449:  
Moeller Addition  
version

The section demonstrates that Scharoun

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1943.269

continued to transform the symmetrical enclosure to suit the site and programme conditions. The curved ceiling is used again along with displaced panels(as in Strauss), while the plan indicates that he was beginning to apply the principle to the overall form: the unified form retains its identity, as compared to the Strauss or Mohrmann houses, while accommodating the special condition.

2.4.28.: 1944

ND.

Zermuetzel Shelter: Design for evacuation shelters to go on the Moeller property.

-- JULY

25. Moeller Letter(FM(HS)): Discussing instructions to be given to a contractor "as the occasion offers" to have door installed in a bedroom of the main house. Implies that the contractor was engaged to do construction elsewhere on the property. nd. Moeller Diazo: [190] Sections through addition.

-- AUGUST

15 Letter (LS(HS)) [191]

-- SEPTEMBER14. Rittmeister

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1944.271

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-450:  
Rittmeister house  
Ground Plan

---

190. numbered (PF.VII.44) etc

191. (AS.HS) 2

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1944.272

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-451:  
Rittmeister house  
Second Floor plan

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-452:  
Rittmeister house  
Section

The section shows heavy timber framing. The second floor plan employs distinction in levels of closure to reinforce the direction of movement and

AE.1944.63

PROJ.1944.272

use in the bedrooms, and hall. The two side walls are heavier, the cross walls very light.

-- OCTOBER

nd. Moeller Diazo: [192] Details for the execution of the addition wing.

T.1943.68

SH.1943.30

2.1.28.: 1944

2.2.28.: 1944

2.1.29.: 1945

2.2.29.: 1945



AE.1944.63

PROJ.1944.272

2.3.29.:: 1945

2.4.29.:: 1945

nd. Zentrale Waescherei

2.3.30.:: 1946

Haering Design for a four family house: organization along a hard edge; geometric differentiation is applied to the individual use spaces.

---

192. numbered (PF.VII.44) - (PF.X.44)

AE.1946.65

PROJ.1945.274

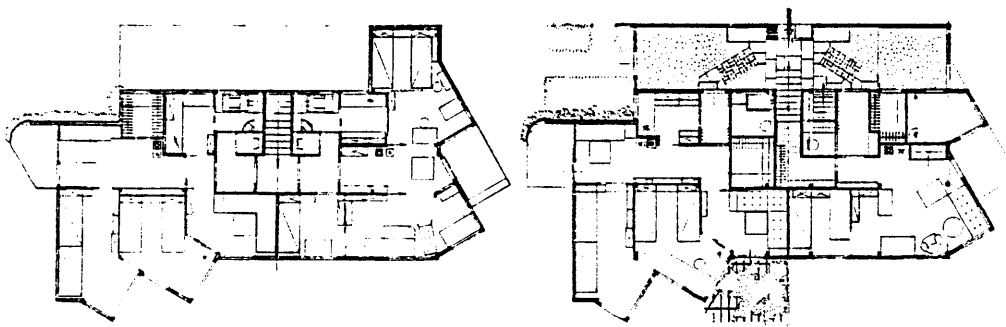


Figure 2-85:  
Design for four family house  
(JoedJ1965, f122-123)

Design for dwelling: (V.46 and XI.46) begins to employ proposition of geometrical differentiation within individual spaces, within volume of the house, and among structures (house garage).

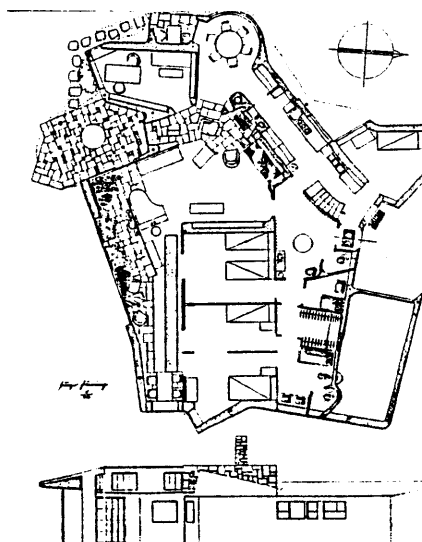
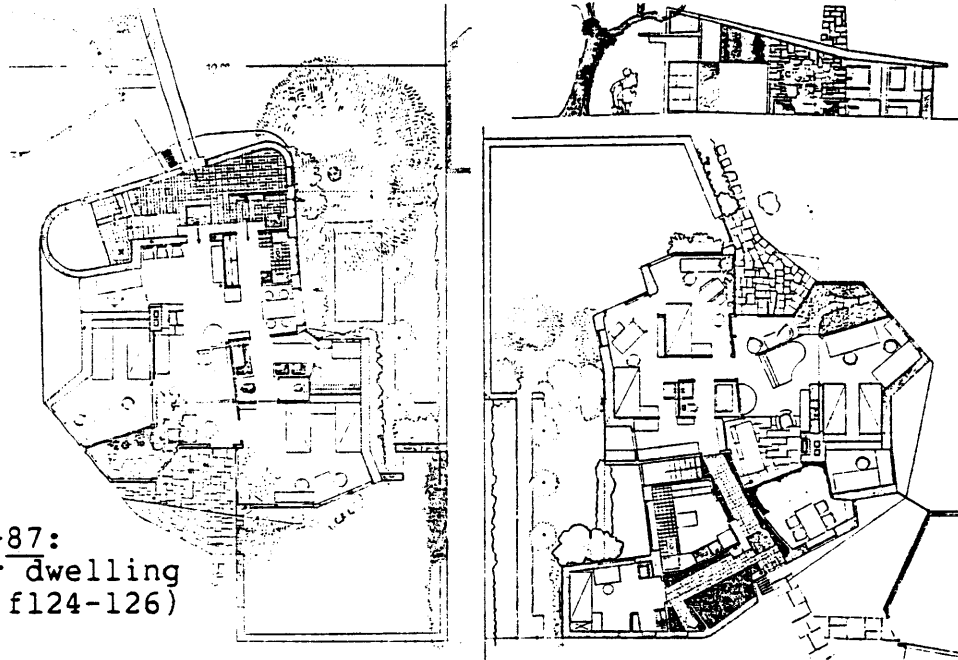


Figure 2-86:  
Design for dwelling  
(JoedJ1965, f127-128)

AE.1946.66

PROJ.1945.274

Figure 2-87:  
Design for dwelling  
(JoedJ1965,f124-126)



-- DECEMBER

nd. The proposals for a house for Fritz Schminke in Celle use the asynchronous arrangement to adapt the very limited site to the program. The roof heights are set according to the scale of the space, their slope marks the center of the house at the same time as it designates two separate zones, the public, representational, and the private, or service.

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.274

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-453:  
Schminke House  
Elevations / Roof plan

The plan depends on two highly enclosed spaces on the entrance side to define the access path, and on the study and piano nooks which define the extent of the east, to create the larger living

space. The differentiated application of bearing wall and steel frame construction strengthens the distinction [193]

made in the use quality within the house, and links more strongly the larger zone of the living room with the garden to the south. The smaller uses adjacent to the living area make this technique more apparent, where they, through their qualities of enclosure, and their size, begin to establish some independence of use from the larger spaces.

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.275

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-454:  
Schminke house  
Plan

nd. In the proposals for the Hansa

Viertel Housing, planned in conjunction with the 1955 building exhibition, one sees the essential quality of the design techniques developed on the occasion of the thirties housing plans:

---

193. see Haerings 1941 design for a house using such a hybrid structure to develop qualitative spatial distinctions. Scharoun's first Schminke project had begun to do this, yet that first begins to achieve similar successes where the structure runs off registration with a structural grid.

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.276

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-455:  
Hansa Viertel Housing  
House Type 2  
Section

where the regimented structure, and the limiting outer form have fallen away, only the topological configuration remains. [194] Each significant place in the house is called out in the section; the paths from one to the next are indicated, and that definition which is necessary to distinguish the spaces and to protect them from the elements (the enclosure for the garage, the "tentlike" roof, the open sundeck). Beyond this order, there is no organizing system employed to create the

graphic impression of coherence. Similar developments are visible in the plan,

---

194. see 132.

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.277

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-456:  
Hansa Viertel  
House Type 2  
Plan

where the spaces are arranged as layered series of uses, contained or open depending on the privacy desired, where the single means to locate a place is through its relation to another space or to some quality, such as light, or depth of enclosure. The principle is similar to that which informs the Mohrmann house [195] where the hard, north edge is no longer limited to a rectilinear geometry. The spaces on the north and west surfaces, the garage, the smaller bedrooms and workrooms, serve as a screening layer for the more private regions. They also act, as the first compositional objects, to define the

direction of access within the next region, and to imply some of the

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.278

dimensional conditions: the inner edge becomes the outer edge with which the next series of spaces works to define the access.

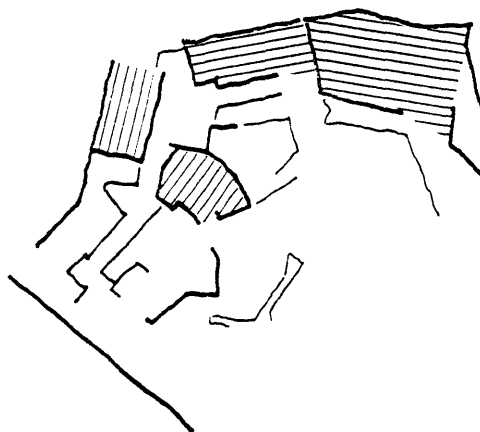


Figure 2-457:  
Hansa Viertel  
Plan Diagram

At the next layer, the transition to the garden, the secondlayer of rooms acts to define initial dimensional and topological distinctions among the spaces, the ground work in the garden is placed in relation to these indicated spaces to create from them the final places.

nd. wonolette apartment dwelling types . In the larger of the two versions, he is beginning to use the spatial quality of the bath tub, and of the bath, as a source for differentiation in the domestic environment.



AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.279

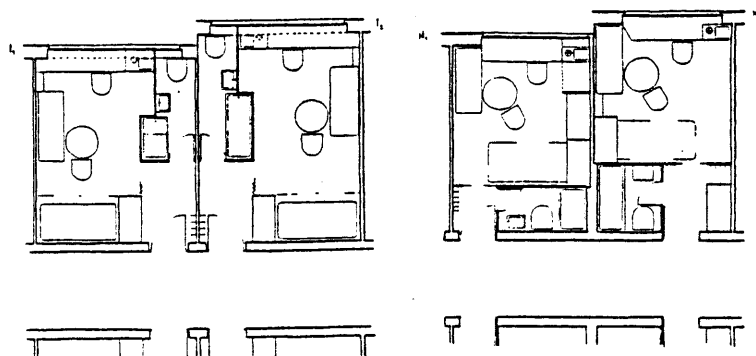


Figure 2-458:  
Wonolet

nd. Unidentified house designs for a single storey compact dwelling. Roof section shows hip and/or double shed roofs. Stored with the materials from the thirties but without dating or identification.

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-459:  
Unidentified House Plan

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.280

omitted  
due to  
copyright

Figure 2-460:  
Unidentified House Plan

T.1943.68

SH.1943.30

2.1.30.:: 1946

2.2.30.:: 1946

2.1.31.:: 1948

2.2.31.:: 1948

AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.280

2.3.31.: 1948

Haering Design for settlement; Design  
for dwelling:

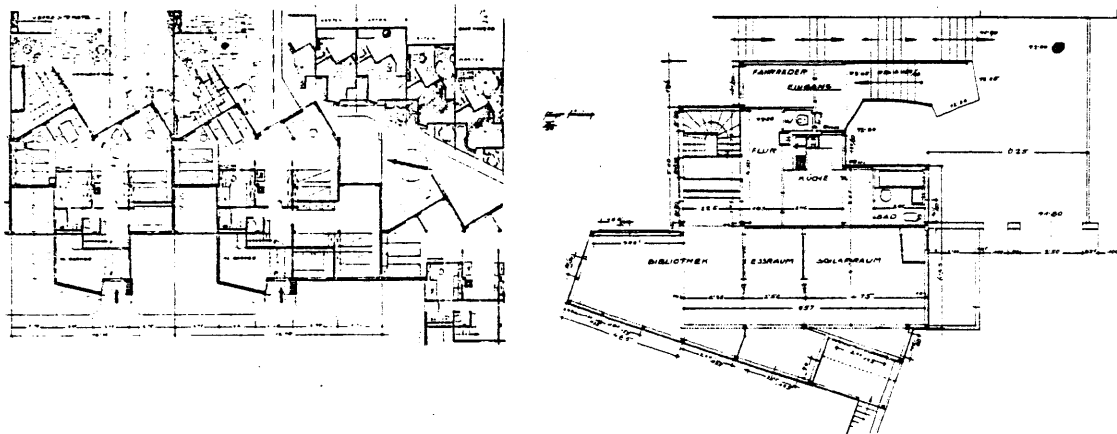
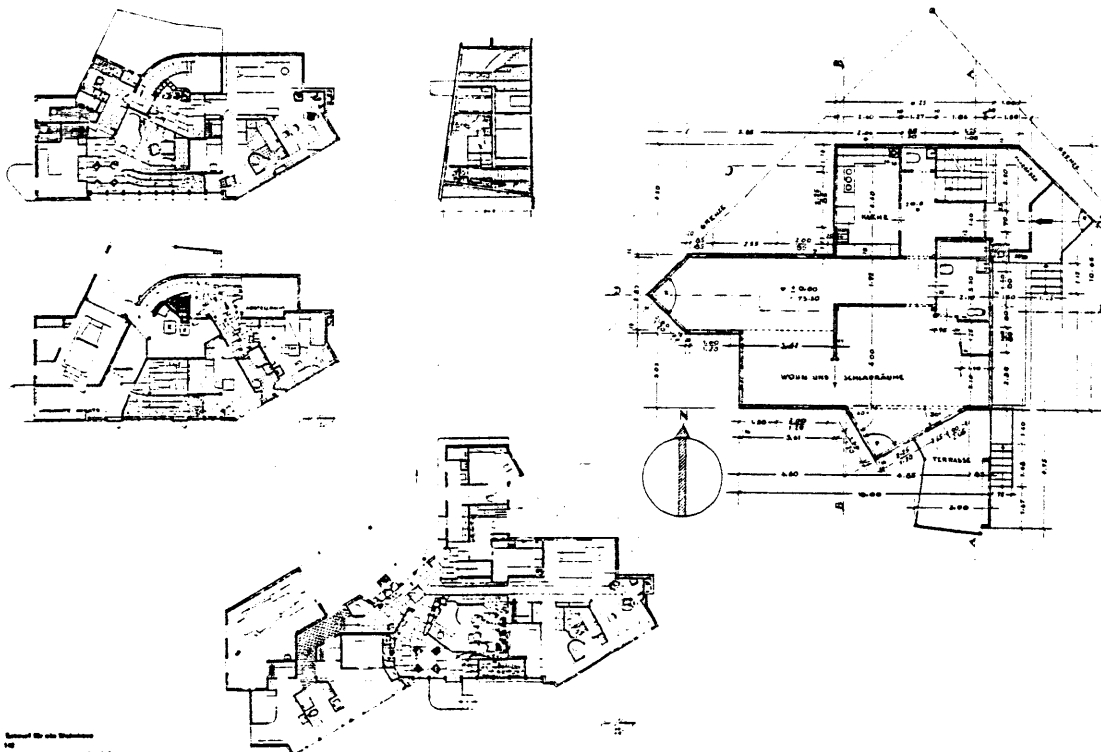


Figure 2-88:

(JoedJ138,145-148,153,157)

show geometric basis come into its



AE.1948.67

PROJ.1945.280

own, no longer used to qualify the individual spaces, rather applied as an overriding order which must be kept in the mind in order to serve its purpose.

2.4.30.: 1946

2.3.32.: 1953

-- FEBRUARY

5. Letter (HS(Walter Rossow)) presenting the position maintained by the reconstituted Ring regarding the reinstatement of Hans Stephan as director of the Office of Planning in

Berlin. [105] The case they made to Senator Mahler demonstrates the purpose which the members of the Ring themselves recognized for their professional association and propounds certain political criteria which are to be applied to designers, according to the society which they are to serve. The subjective judgement of Stephan's work figures only secondarily in their argument. Behind their argument is the belief: the atmosphere during the NS rule was established by the government, and accepted, to varying degrees, by those who chose to continue to practice. One was faced by the choice, make accommodations or cease to practice. Only after the war did it become possible to question that particular set of political values, yet only relative to the values which the new government had set out as its ideal. The converse of this proposition is that the values applied in the 30s, and as such the program realized by any practitioner could not be questioned in absolute terms, rather only in regard to the modern ideals as they were developing pre33 or as they

AE.1953.68

PROJ.1945.280

were hoped to have been developing  
post45.

2.4.31.:: 1948

2.4.32.:: 1953

T.1943.68

SH.1943.30

2.1.32.:: 1953

Letter(HS(HH)) The efforts undertaken  
by the members of the Ring to  
reconstitute themselves after the war  
indicates their conviction that ar-  
chitecture was in fact linked strongly,  
as a practice, to the political context.  
Their efforts during the twenties were  
directed towards governmental agencies

whom they had viewed as interfering with  
the progress of their practice, and  
towards other professional organizations  
who opposed their interests. [21]

2.2.32.:: 1953

## Appendix A

### Documentation

## Documents.1

### 2.5 Documents

I have included these documents in order to give the reader some indication of the context of Scharoun's practice. In order to keep the representation as immediate as possible, they have been left in the original German. Translation would have altered the phrasing and the particular choice of words, both of which figured in the NS exercise of power and in any efforts to survive in those times.



AdK.Rostock Town Hall.1

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

AdK.Rostock Town Hall.2

Ring documents.1

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

Ring documents.2

Ring documents.3

Ring documents.4

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

---

3. (AdK.HS)

4. which is, in itself, a political action.

Ring documents.5

>>Neugestaltung<< regulations.1

2.8 >>Neugestaltung<< regulations

This page left blank due to

copyright restrictions.

---

5. (BA.R41.nr591)

6. notations from the recipient



>>Neugestaltung<< regulations.2

## KDAI documents.1

### 2.9 KDAI documents

The following documents present both the radical, reactionary nature of the KDAI and the conservative side.

KDAI documents.2

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

KDAI documents.3

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

KDAI documents.4

KDAI documents.5

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

## KDAI Platform Speech.1

## 2.10 KDAI Platform Speech

Wir sind uns der Grosse und Schwere unserer Aufgaben bewusst. Wir gehen aber auch an sie mit vollster Verantwortungsfreude heran, denn der Aufbau von Volk und Staat ist nur dann gesichert, wenn jeder einzelne Berufskollege, ob mit oder ohne akademischer Berufsvorbildung, sich freimacht von Egoismus, Materialismus und Eigenduenkelei, der in jedem Kollegen seines Standes ein volwertiges, ebenfalls nur dienendes Glied fuer Volk und Vaterland sieht, getreu unserem Grundsatz: >>Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz!<< Ueber die Einzelheiten der zu beschreitenden Wege sowie die besonderen Aufgaben des KDAI hier zu sprechen, wuerde zu weit fuehren. Das ist vielmehr Aufgabe interner Arbeit der zu bildenden Hauptgruppen und Fachschaften. [10]

Unsere Verhaeltnis, unsere Forderung zu den vielen, allzu vielen Berufsverbaenden ist wie folgt zu umreissen:

1. Abbau bzw. Zusammenlegung und Verschmelzung aller vorhandenen gleichgerichteten Organisationen [11]
2. Vereinheitlichung ihrer Arbeit auf der Basis des nationalen Regierungsprogramms.
3. Ausschaltung aller Klassengegensaetze, die das alte System schuf nach der Parole >>Hie Akademiker - hie Mittelschultechniker<<.
4. Anerkennung jeglicher aufbaufoerdernder Arbeit, die geeignet ist, Berufsehre und Berufsstolz aller Schichten der Architekten und INgenieur zu heben.

---

10. The tension created by mention of the conflicts within the practice are not resolved, they are not supposed to be resolved, they are to naturalize the existance of teh KDAI as the locus of the further work to resolve them.

11. the efforts to prove their equivalence is in itself the justification of the KDAI.

## KDAI Platform Speech.2

5. Unbedingt Bejahung und Foerderung des sozialen Moments im Verhaeltnis Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer - jedem das Seine! [12]
6. Absolut Anerkennung des Leistungs- und Eigenschaftsprinzips.
7. Die Arbeiten insgesamt haben zu stellen unter dem Motto: Alle Moeglichkeiten der Technik sollen restlos fuer die Hebung und die Wohlfahrt der Nation eingesetzt werden.

Erst wenn wir schonungslos die Ursachen unsrees Kulturzerfalls aufzeigen, koennen wir auch neue Wegeweisen. Auf Grunde der Aktenkenntnis seien nachstehend wahllos einige der wichtigsten Probleme angedeutet: Baubolschewismus, Bauwirtschaft, Siedlungswesen, Arbeitsdienst und Beschaffung, Mensch und Maschine, Technik und Gesetzgebung, der Techniker in Staat und Industrie, Ingenieur und Wehrmacht, Technik und Reagrarisierung usw.

---

12. whereby they mean the reinforcement of teh social ordering which the strict employer/employee relationship imposes.



## BDA 30sprogramme.1

## 2.11 BDA 30sprogramme

These excerpts [13] from the indicate the "profession" welcomed efforts to regulate the practice. They also show that the profession was rather blind to the side effects such control would have.

1.

Der Einfluss der Uebermaechtig gewordenen Buerokratie ist wesentlich einzuschraenken. Staat und Reich haben sich auf ihre Hoheitsaufgaben zu beschraenken und der Privatinitia-tive als der geistigen Grundlage jeder freien Wirtschaft freie Hand zu lassen.

...

12.

Zum Schutze ihres Standes und ihrer Berufsausuebung muss den Frieschaffenden Architekt umgehend das laengst in Aussicht

## BDA 30sprogramme.2

gestellte Berufsschutzgesetz gegeben werden. [14]

Die Berufsbezeichnung >>Architekt<< soll in der Folge nur der fuehren duerfen, der in die Architektenliste eingetragen ist, das heisst den nachweiss ordnungsmaessiger Vorbildung und praktischer Erfahrung erbracht hat und sich nicht gewerbsmaessig im Bauwesen betaetigt. [15]

Auf der Grundlage eines solchen Berufsschutzgesetzes ist eine Architektenkammer als Reichskammer, aufgebaut auf Landeskammern, als Zwangskammer zu schaffen und hat alle in der Architektenliste eingetragenen, als Treuhaender arbeitenden, freischaffenden Architekten zu umfassen und deren Standesinteressen zu vertreten.

---

14. The BDA had drafted as early as 1927 a proposal for the creating of architects' chambers.

When one reads this, one might take notice of two peripheral phenomena. One is the movement which had long since been underway in England to create a "profession" of architecture. The coincident desire to define the nature of the profession in order to improve the quality of practice, and the desire to monomolize the right to perform the specified task were not unique to Germany at the time of a transition from liberal to reactionary government. The other is the significance professional and crafts training continues to have in contemporary Germany. During 1983 there were two figures used to describe the state of employment: general unemployment level, and the relation of the number of highschool graduates looking for trainee or apprenticeship positions in their field, and the number of such positions available. The reason is that without such a position, that is without the opportunity to move into the chosen practice (from butchery to doctoring) through an official point of entry, the chances of making a career in that practice are held to be close to none.

15. The same principle is applied to the practice of architecture in America as the principle: conflict of interest.

## BDA 30sprogramme.3

13.

Nur Mitglieder der Architektenkammer sind berechtigt, bauplaene zur Baupolizeilichen Genehmigung einzureichen und die Durchfuehrung von Bauten in der Form der Oberleitung zu leiten.

NS controls: RKbK.281136.1

## 2.12 NS controls

Whereas the guidelines for art were only as effective as the NS governments ability to silence any individuals who did not conform, their efforts to control the future course of art has much better chances for success. They simply eliminated from view any works which did not communicate the desired myth. [16] The effectiveness of this technique increased as they came to control ever larger collections. In architecture the situation was not so straight forward: while they could change the roof on the bauhaus, they couldn't simply demolish buildings. If their own government were to continue to operate, they would have had at least to have replaced them.

The efforts to reorder Europes art collections took the form of legislative regulation:

§.1 Die Erzeugnisse entarteter Kunst, die vor dem Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes in Museen oder der Oeffentlichkeit zugaenglichen Sammlung sichergestellt und vom Fuehrer und Reichskanzler bestimmten Stelle als Erzeugnisse Entarteter Kunst festgestellt sind, können ohne Entschädigung zugunsten des Reiches eingezogen werden, soweit sie bei der Sicherstellung im Eigentum von Reichsangehörigen oder inländischen juristischen Personen standen. [17]

---

16. (see Behne, 47)

17. (RGB1)

NS controls: BDVJP.040837.1

Through controls over what could be discussed...

2.13 NS controls: RKbK.281136

... Ich habe seit der Machtergreifung der deutschen Kunstkritik vier Jahre Zeit gelassen, sich nach national-sozialistischen Grundsätzen ausrichten... An die Stelle der bisherigen Kunstkritik, ... wird ab heute der Kunstbericht gestellt; an die Stelle der bisherigen Kunstkritikers tritt der Kunstschriftleiter. Der Kunstbericht soll weniger Wertung, als vielmehr Darstellung und damit Würdigung sein ... Nur Schriftleiter werden in Zukunft Kunstleistung besprechen können, die mit der Lauterkeit des Herzens und der Gesinnung des national-sozialisten sich dieser Aufgabe unterziehen. [18]

2.14 NS controls: BDVJP.040837

and individual rulings:

Nachdem der Führer und Reichskanzler ... in klarster Weise die Richtlinien für die Kunstauffassung des Nationalsozialismus festgelegt hat, beauftrage und bevollmächtige ich den Reichs- und Preussischen Minister ..., die Bestände aller im Lande Preussen vorhandenen öffentlichen Kunstsammlungen ohne Rücksicht auf Rechtsform und Eigentumsverhältnisse im Sinne der Richtlinien des Führers und Reichskanzlers zu überprüfen und die erforderlichen Anordnungen zu treffen. Über die Verwendung aller ausgemerkten Gegenstände, soweit sie dem Staat gehören, werde ich besonders, sobald mir die Liste vorliegt, entscheiden. [19]

---

18. (VB, 28.11.1936)

19. (Goering, Hakenkreuzbanner. 4.8.37)

NS controls: BDVJP.040837.2

2.15 NS controls: RKbK.010541

...  
ich (weise) nunmehr letztmalig darauf hin, dass die Erzeugung, Verbreitung und Vervielfaeltigung von Werken der Bildenden Kuenste ..., die den ... im Jahre 1937 dargelegten kunstpolitischen Grundsuetzen des Nationalsozialismus widersprechen, verboten ist.... Ich werde zukuenftig mit den mir zur Verfuegung stehenden Mitteln nunmehr unerbitterlich gegen jeden vorgehen, der Werke der Verfallskunst erzeugt oder solche als Kuenstler oder Haendler verbreitet. [20]

## NS controls: design review.1

## 2.16 NS controls: design review

The alteration to the Krueger house was submitted to be reviewed according to the proposals for replanning Berlin. As it did not lie within the affected area, it was passed proforma, without review.

Der Oberbuergermeister der Reichshauptstadt Berlin

...

an den  
Herrn Oberbuergermeister  
- Baupolizei -  
Abteilung Zehlendorf [21]

-----  
Ihr Schreiben vom 20. Oktober 1938

Zeichen: 8

Betrifft:           Bauvorhaben Berlin Nikolassee, an  
          der  
                      Rehwiese 4 Ecke Burgunderstrasse,  
                      Antragsteller: Krueger.  
-----

Gegen das vorbezeichnete Bauvorhaben sind keine Einwendungen zu erheben. Eine Architektonische Ueberarbeitung hat nicht staatgefunden, da das bauvorhaben nicht im Bauberatungsplan liegt.

1 Anlage  
      im Auftrage:  
      gez.

beglaubigt durch:

## Scharoun programme: 20s.1

## 2.17 Scharoun programme: 20s

The lecture [22] Scharoun delivered on the occasion of his entry into the faculty at the College of Art in Breslau, records his programme as of 1925.

Die rapide Entwicklung der Technik und der Mechanisierung des Arbeitsvorganges setzten an Stelle der Universal-Maschine Mensch die Spezial-Maschine aus Stahl und zerlegten den Arbeitsvorgang in viele kleine Teilvorgaenge. Diese Umwaelzung bemaechtigte sich auch des Universal-Geistes des Menschen und ersetzte diesen durch eine Reihe von Spezial-Fertigkeiten. So zog auch in das Gebiet des architektonischen Schaffens die Anwendung von Methoden ein, an Stelle des umfassenden Ueberblickes und an Stelle eines urspruenglichen Schoepferwillens. Das heutige massenhafte Auftreten von Architekten wurde so moeglich und Baukunst zerfiel in die Befriedigung aufgestellter Einzelnforderungen wie Loesung des Grundrisses, konstruktive Durchbildung, raffinierte Ausnutzung des Grund und Bodens. Und diesem allen wird zum Schlusz eine Architekturschuerze vorgehaengt. Die Grenze dieses Methodik duerfte mit dem Erscheinen von Fachliteratur wie die >6 Buecher vom Bauen< Ostendorf's gluecklich erreicht sein.

Das methodisierte Sehen und die Methode der Spezialisierung des Geistes brachten zwar eine leichtere Bewaeltigung des Arbeitsstoffes; aber sie fuehrten zur Zerspliterung und damit zum Zerfall der natuerlichen Universalitaet des Schoepferischen Willens.

Diese Erkenntnis verlangt notwendiger Weise eine Neueinstellunggegenueber den Dingen der Baukunst.

Das Bauschaffen ist das Ergebnis folgender Synthese: Wille einer Zeit, Forderung des Bauherrn und Moeglichkeiten, die in der Natur des Baustoffes liegen. Der Auftrag des Bauherrn setzt bewusst das Symbol fuer die unbewusste Stroemung der Zeit. Und aus der Spannung aller drei Faktoren zu einander Zeitwille, Zweck, Material erwaechst jeweilig Groesze und Wert der Baukunst einer Zeit, erwaechst der Zeitstil.



## Scharoun programme: 20s.2

... So erschauen wir Gotik, Renaissance, Barock in ihrer Blütezeit als Gipfelpunkte der Baukunst. In ihrer Blütezeit d.h. da, wo die prozentualen Möglichkeiten im geistigen bzw. im Stofflichen bis zur jeweils zeitlich erreichbaren Höhe steigen und sich erfüllen.

Die Natur der internationalen Wirtschaft wird für unsere Formproblemstellung am wirksamsten durch den Konjunkturbegriff illustriert. Ihm fügen sich Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer, mit ihren Erfordernissen haben diese zu rechnen und den Gesetzen dieser Konjunktur folgen hat der Architekt unserer Zeit seinem Gestaltungsmaßstab anzulegen.

Intuitiv gestaltet der Schaffende nach einem Impuls, der nicht nur seinem eigenen Temperamente entspricht, sondern der Zeit, der er dient, zum guten Teile eigen ist. Und soll dieser Impuls erkennbar und erlernbar gemacht werden, so bedarf es dazu der Heranziehung der der Zeit eigenen realen Aufgaben. Das Gesetz, das den Architekten treibt und leitet, ist vielleicht nur metaphysisch a priori zu erfassen.

... Um nun auf die Frage nach dem, was den Geist unserer Zeit ausmachen wird, wieder zurückzukommen, darf gesagt werden, dass überhaupt eine typische neue Grundlage baulicher Organisation die Bewältigung und Führung von fließenden und hier und dort zur Ruhe zu bringenden Menschen Massen ist. Daraus ergibt sich die Formung von Bahnhöfen, Sportplätzen, Messen, Volksbildungs- und Erholungsstätten. Leicht aufnahmefähig, klar und sicher, bereit immer neue Massen aufzunehmen, das sind Grundstimmungen, aus denen viel Formales des kommenden Bauwerkes uns erwachsen wird. Aus solchem Formwillen geschaffen Bauwerke werden späteren Zeiten den Maßstab geben zum Ablesen des prozentualen Gehaltes an Eigengeist unserer und der kommenden Zeit. Der neue Raum wird stärker als je vom Rhythmus der fließenden Bewegung der Massen abhängen, der ein anders gearteter sein wird, als ihn je eine geschichtliche Periode gezeitigt hat.

... Es wohnen eben den Baustoffen und Baukonstruktionen unserer Zeit Gesetze inne, die unbeachtet, ein starkes Gefühl von Unbefriedigung in uns auslösen. Diese Gesetze gilt es heute wieder mühsam aufzudecken. Sie sind verschuttet in einer Zeit rasenden Wachstums der Technik, ... Es gilt weiter die einfachsten Grundlagen, nach denen sich das Zellsystem einer Stadt aufbaut, wieder aufzudecken: Raum und kubische Form. Die Begrenzung des Raumes ist die

## Scharoun programme: 20s.3

Wand. ... Aus den Beziehung und Spannungen, die so z.B. zwischen Raum und Wand entstehen, muss das architektonische Schaffen weitere Formgesetze ableiten. Oeffnungen in der Wand betonen die Art der Benutzung des hinterliegenden Raumes, werden Auge fuer Blickausfall oder Lichteinfall. Auch diese Gesetze treten in empfindbaren Spannung zu den geschaffenen Raumteilen und Oeffnungen und pendeln die Raum- und Bauelemente so zueinander aus, dass eine Harmonie entsteht und das Bauwerk zur Einheit zusammengerissen wird (everything comes from the individual.. it is not vorausgesetzt). Wobei gegebenenfalls, unter Bauwerk Strassenzuge, Baublocke oder ganze Siedlungen zu verstehen sind, innerhalb deren das Haus, die Wohnung, der Laden und Zellen in einem Gesamtorganismus, je nach Rang betont sind. Mendelsohn'sche Geschaeftsbauten geben fuer die Entwicklung in dieser Richtung hervorragende Anhaltspunkte. Ich sprach ferner davon, dass die Bau- und Raumelemente des modernen Bauwerkes in Harmonie zu bringen seien. Das soll nicht etwa eine Begrenzung oder Beengung sein, denn, um in den Ausdruck der Musik weiter zu sprechen, darf die Folge der Elemente auch disharmonisch zueinander geordnet werden ohne aber deshalb atonal zu werden.

Die Art der Verwendung der Faktoren, die die Gesamtheit des Bauwerkes zum Musikalischen machen, bleibt heute noch im weitesten Masse dem einzelnen Kuenstler und seinem Temperament ueberlassen. Der in ihm schwingende Klang wird von dem Klang der Zeit noch nicht derart beeinflusst, dass der Zeitklang beherrschend und allen hoerbar aus dem Werke des Kuenstlers zuruecktoent. Gemeinsam ist den Architekten unserer Zeit die Ablehnung einer Empfindungskunst und die Ablehnung des Motives. Statt dessen begegnen wir im modernen Formschaffen oft dem Rhythmus. ... Dann ist die Flaechen nicht das Primaere, sondern Flaechen und Rhythmus erhalten durcheinander ihr Leben. Waehrend beim Motiv das eine das notwendige Uebel, das andere die Verschleierung dieses notwendigen Uebels ist. (the distinction is the generative affect of the program upon the seen surface, as opposed to the static representation of the program upon the surface. ... Ich moechte diese Stroemung kurz Geist der Sachlichkeit oder besser Geist in der Sachlichkeit nennen. Es ist dies das Formleben und Formschaffen auf Grund konzentrierter Erfassung der Gegebenheiten, die zum Bau fuehren werden, wie sie sich z.B. im Ablauf der Tagesarbeit, in der Art der Bewohnung, im Ablauf der Sonne, in der Neigung zum Garten. in der gewuenschten Art und Staerke des Lichteinfalles und in vielem anderen darstellen. Das Ausbalancieren solcher

## Scharoun programme: 20s.4

Gegebenheiten ergibt zwabnglos den plastiechen Ablauf und die Raumfolge von Bauwerk und Umgebung.

... Die Buehnendekoration des kommenden Scauspiels wird nicht Ortscharakterisierung, sondern Eindruckserhoehung geben muessen, und an Stelle der Illusion und des Realismus musz wieder Idealismus und das Symbol treten. Mitte und Hirn des Theaters ist der Schauspieler. In ihm wie ueberhaupt in dem Koerper des Menschen drueckt sich am ehesten die Verbindung von Raum und fliessender Handlung vereint aus, der Raum verbindet sich im Menschen mit dem Zeitablauf.

Das Licht aber gibt uns die Moeglichkeit der Loesung des Problems, die Dekoration mit der Handlung mitschwingen zu lassen d.h., der Ruhe des architektonischen Aufbaues gesellend. Die Verbindung von Raum und Zeit mithin sind auch in der Dekoration durchzufuehren.

## Scharoun programme.1

## 2.18 Scharoun programme

These excerpts from the exhibition brochure produced for the German Crafts and Garden Exhibition demonstrate the position Scharoun allowed industrial production in his programme. It was employed as the means to enable the owners to achieve self realization, without elevating industrial production to an end in itself.

## Das Mittelstandshaus

[23]

## mit Bedienung

der Benutzer dieses Hauses soll daran gewöhnt werden, nicht nur auf dem Papier, sondern auch in der Wirklichkeit an der Gestaltung seines Hauses mitzuwirken. Die Typisierung der einzelnen Wand-, Decken-, und Fussbodenteile wird ihm die Möglichkeit einer seinen Bedürfnissen entsprechenden Zusammenstellung dieser Teile zu bieten, ohne dass deswegen von Grund auf individuelle Formen und daraus erwachsende Mehrkosten entstehen: Typisierung bei gleichzeitiger Variabilität, d.h. weitgehende Ausnutzung der Maschine bei gleichzeitiger Beherrschung des Technischen zwecks Erzielung wirtschaftlicher Bedingungen bei gleichzeitiger Berücksichtigung der Einzelwünsche des Hausbenutzers.

## Scharoun programme.2

These excerpts from a lecture Scharoun delivered during 1950 at the TU Berlin outline, in retrospect, the issues which concerned him during the late twenties and early thirties. The context of justification is set in the first sentence: he is concerned with the problems presented by life in the new cities, the failing ties to older forms of life, and the search for new physical forms the represent the new living forms. His target is not the general public, rather it is the class which has a consciousness of a worldwide culture, and reason to desire a new environment to replace one bound to the tradition which they had left for the city.

The problem is stated as an existing social problem for which he seeks a new physical arrangement. The solution is sought in the action of the individual, aided by the correspondence between social configuration and physical form. In keeping with this purpose, a clear identity is sought for the individual dwelling unit through the internal differentiation which gives it a qualitative spatial independence from the overbearing corridor organization, and through the quantitative distinction furnished by the directional transition from the corridor.

He also presents the two aspects of dwelling quality: the representational and the spiritual. It is this distinction which makes his 30's work possible.

Das Hotel war als eine Form des Wohnens entdeckt. Es lag darin auch sowohl ein Bekenntnis zur Anonymitaet der Groszstadt als auch ein Bekenntnis zum Weltbuerkertum und damit ein Bekenntnis zu einem erweiterten Heimatbegriff, dem selbstverstaendlich nur eine besondere Art Mensch gewachsen war. Alles dieses drueckte sich in der repraesentativen Haltung des Hotels analog aus.

Die Repraesentation der Hotelhalle, die strassenaehnlichen Korridore, waren wichtiger als die Selbststaendlichkeit aneinandergereihter Kleinstwohnungen.

An diesem Punkte setzte ich ein. Ich wollte einen Ausgleich in dem Kraeftverhaeltnis zwischen dem Repraesentativen - mehr Aeusserlich - und dem - auch seelishcen - Wohnwert der Appartements, ohne dass das Anonyme, das weltoffene Wohnen - "wie in einem Hotel" verloren ging. Die Hotelzimmer sollten daher tzotz moeglichst geringer Wohnflaeche die selbstaendige organhaefte Wirkung einer Kleinstwohnung bekommen,

## Scharoun programme.3

denen genuegend weitraeumige Gemeinschaftsanlagen gegenueberstehen sollten. Ich wollte aber vor allem dem Mitter zwischen der organhaften Kleinstwohnung und den Gemeinschaftsraeumen, dem Korridor, die repraesentativ ueberbetonte Bedeutung nehmen. So entstanden gereihte Kleinstwohnungen mit besonderem Wohnteil, Schlafteil und Zusatzraum, [24] die zweiseitig belichtet waren. Gerade diese doppelseitige Belichtung schien mir psychologisch wichtig und folgte nicht nur etwa Gruenden einer besonderen Durchlueftung. Sie ermoeeglichte eine fuehlbare Gegenachse gegen die durch die Korridore gegebene Tendenz des hauses. Das fuehrte zur Verteilung der Wohnflaeche auf verscheidene Geschosshoeen, zur Differenzierung der Raeume nicht nur die Flaeche, sondern auch der Hoehe nach, und zu einer doppelt moeglichen Ausnutzung derselbe Korridirlaenge trotz einhueftiger Anordnung(kamen) auf je 3 bzw. 3,50 Korridorlaenge 2 Wohnungen. Aus dem so entwickelten Ordnungsprinzip resultieren beinaehe zwangslaeufig die technischen und formalen Loesungen: Scheibenbau (damals Kartenblattbauweise genannt) mit unbelasteten Aussenwaenden, so dass eine hochgradige Ausnutzung der Aussenhaut durch Fenster gegeben war. Es ist mir aber sehr wichtig darauf hinzuweisen, dass nicht das Wissen um technische oder wohntechnische Loesungsformen zur Gestaltung fuehrte, sondern dass es mir um ein Gestaltbild - auf einem wesenhaften Ordnungsprinzip beruhend - ging., aus dem sich die gestalterische Loesung zwangslaeufig oder zwangsfrei - wie man determinieren will - ergab.

---

24. an organization which he repeated frequently as an apartment type

## HS programme: 20s Breslauer Akademie.1

### 2.19 HS programme: 20s Breslauer Akademie

Excerpts from the curriculum drawn up by Scharoun and Adolf Rading for the Masters Studio at the Breslauer Akademie:

Die Kunst ist nicht nur schmuckendes - und daher vielleicht ueberfluessiges - Beiwerk des Lebens, sondern ihr Wesentliches die Sinndeutung des Lebens der Menschheit, dessen gestaltgewordenes Ergebnis.

Es ergibt sich logisch, dass ein Volk, das von seiner Kunst sich loest oder nicht imstande ist, seine Lebensergebnisse eben in Kunst zu formen, keine Lebensberechtigung hat und auch wirklich aufhoert zu leben.

Die Unsterblichkeit eines Volkes, d.h. seine unsterbliche lebendige Wirkung ueber die Zeit seines politischen und wirtschaftlichen Lebens hinaus liegt in seiner geistigen Leistung, die ohne die Kunst so wenig zu denken, wie ein Koerper ohne seine seelischen Erfuelltheit.

Der Dienst am Menschen ist das Wesentliche allen Geschehens, aller menschlichen Taetigkeit.

Nur von ihm aus wird alles sinnvoll, nur von ihm aus ist alles zu begreifen.

Es geht um das Geistige. Verfall am Geiste bedeutet Verfall am Leben. Das ist nicht neu und ist sehr selbstverstaendlich, aber es sollte nie vergessen werden.

Das Lebensproblem der Menschen liegt nicht so sehr in Geld und Zahl, wie das immer und bis in die letzte Zeit zum Ausdruck kommt, es liegt vielmehr in der geistigen Faehigkeit, ihr Leben zu gestalten und ihm einen Sinn zu geben.

Fuer diese wahrhaft menschliche Arbeit sollten alle Kraefte angespannt und alle Mittel erschoept werden.

personal correspondence: LS.HS.250830.1

2.20 personal correspondence: LS.HS.250830

Bln.25.8.1930.

Lieber Herr Slapeta, [25]

leider haben sich die hiesigen Wirtschaftsverhaeltnisse so wenig guenstig weiterentwickelt, dass ich im Augenblick nicht uebersehen kann, was aus mir selbst wird. Ich stehe vor entscheidenden Entschluessen sowohl wegen Berlin als auch wegen Breslau, die aber noch abhaengig sind von einem oder dem brennend erwarteten Erfolg auf dem hiesigen Markte.

Ich muss Sie nun leider bitten noch nicht zu kommen und ich kann Ihnen im Augenblick noch nicht einaml einen Zeitpunkt fuer Spaeteres Kommen aussagen. Sie wissen, wie sehr ich Sie menschlich und hinsichtlich Ihrer Arbeit schaetze. Hofentlich ist bald eine Klaerung der Lage da. ...



personal correspondence: CC.AS.120532.1

2.21 personal correspondence: CC.AS.120532

den 12.Mai 1932

Liebden Claussens, [26]

...

... Wir wollten eigentlich mit Carla und den Kindern nach Spiekerroog damals, als Hans noch begruendete Aussicht auf seinen Bau hatte, der in diesen Tagen endgueltig aufgeplatzt ist, [27] nun schwimmen wir im Jungfernsee und das is auch schoen, wir werden uns hier einfach abmelden und wie auf Reisen tun. Telefon abhaengen und Geschaeft Geschaeft, bzw. Nichtgeschaeft nichtgeschaeft sein lassen.

Die Breslauer Akademiefraege schwebt immer noch, d.h. zu meinem groessten Entsetzen schwebt die Verheuerung and ie Technische Hochschule in Breslau, was diw ewige Faherei wieder anfangen hiesse und den doppelten Haushalt ... ..

Na, und sonst? Hitler oder Hindenburg, wen habt ihr gewaehlt, Carla sagte immer, wir waehlen Hi und weiter sagen wir nichts. Ich habe aber leider im Wahllokal, als ich ncah unserer Wohnung gefragt wurde, gesagt: "Hindenburgdamm 4", aun dieses gibt es weit und breit nirgends, Weisst du doch, Carl wie wir zu Deinem Entsetzen Marx gewaehlt hatten, jetzt seid ihr sicher inzwischen zu Hitler uebergegangen und wir kleben nun and Hindenburg, Indessen was beduetet " Hitler und die Baemten ", gibt sie garnicht und schmeisst sie nur von Penschion, sagt Tante Werner. Reden wir nicht ueber Politik, wenn es nicht schon ueber Hitlers schmeichelhaft kleidsame Fliege sein muss, ...

---

26. (AM.HS)

27. most likely one of the projects Scharoun had undertaken for numerous building societies in Berlin

personal correspondence: LS.HS.170234.1

2.22 personal correspondence: LS.HS.170234

den 17.2.1934

Lieber Slapeta, [28]

Die Veroeffentlichung meines Hauses in der Innendekoration, die anfaenglich im Maerzheft erfolgen sollte, wird evtl. ueberhaupt nicht oder nur zum Teil erfolgen, da durch Widerstaende hinter den Kulissen versucht wird, die Veroeffentlichung zu verhindern.

Was aus dem Kampf, der sich infolgedessen angesponnen hat, wird, kann ich im Augenblick noch nicht uebersehen. An sich wollte ich gern abwarten, was in der Innendekoration erscheint, um uebersehen zu koennen, was von dem dort Veroeffentlichten evtl. auch bei Ihnen ershceinen muesste und was neu hinzugefuegt werden koennte. Da es vorlaeufig alles im Unklaren bleibt, glaube ich keine Bedenken haben zu brauchen, auch Ihnen das Material zur Verfuegung zu stellen um so mehr, als ich annehmen moechte, dass eine Veroeffentlichung bei Ihnen in Frage kommen wuerde. [29] Bauherr : Fabrikbesitzer Fritz Scminke, Loebau/Sachsen. Es wuerde mir andereseits darauf ankommen, das Bewegte und wiederum Leichte des Hauses gut zur Geltung kommen zu lassen, ...

Im besonderen kaeme es mir bei den Aufnahmen sehr auf das Photo Nr.8 an, bei dem diese Leichtigkeit am ersten fuehlbar wird, die andererseits, geschickt mit den Photos Nr.36 + 39

---

28. (AS.HS)

29. A publication in Czechoslovakia was less likely to meet resistance than to that time in Berlin because the CSSR was still to that point an independent state, and because the modern architectural style had been adopted in the CSSR by the middle class and the civil servants, in contrast to Germany, where -in addition to the workers organizations - the independently wealthy, the industrialist, that is to say exactly those people who would have been the enemies of the members of the lower middle class - who had by virtue of the change of power worked their way into a new social class, and were now in a position to decide what would be published - had adopted the modern style.

personal correspondence: LS.HS.170234.2

zusammengestellt die Wandlung des Hauses in der Bewegung um die Ecke herum wiedergibt.

...

... Nr.31 + 32 zeigen die durchgebrochene Decke durch konische Oeffnung mit oben eingelegten runden Glasbausteinen. Die dadurch erzielte Fuelle aus dem malerischen heraus und erreichte Leichtigkeit wird in den Photos nicht genuegend wiedergespiegelt.

...

Es kam dem Bauherren, der waehrend des Krieges Beobachtungsflieger war, auf Leichtigkeit und auf Benutzbarkeit dieses Hauses insofern an als er es in den Kreislauf der Gartenwege einbezogen wissen wollte /Eingaenge, Aussentreppe etc./

Material : Eisenskelettbau, Ausmauerung mit rheinischem Bims, Decken und Daecher mit Celotex isoliert, Fenster Eisen einfach /Aufteilung nach den Funktionen der Belichtung und der Aussicht, zwischen beiden "Uebergangsfenster"/. Der Eindruck ist so, dass die Raeume des Tages sehr weit wirken durch die innige Verbindung mit der Natur, dass sie hingegen Nachts durch Verwendung von vielem Stoff sehr intim werden aber so, dass sie zelthaft /auch zelthaft wandelbar/ bleiben. Wichtig hier die Beleuchtung, die fast durchgehens indirekt ist und ueberlegt, dass durch sie in den Raeumen platzweise Aufteilung vorgenommen kann ohne den Gesamteindruck zu stoeren.

In der Familie 4 Kinder /2,4,6,8 Jahr/. Es ergab sich, dass das Familien-leben ohne gegenseitige Stoerung und ohne Verwendung der vorgesehenen Schiebewaende ablaeuft, da - wie in einem Garten - sich natuerliche Trennung und Absonderung raummaessig ergibt.

...

Wichtig ist noch, wie Sie ja aus unserer Zusammenarbeit heraus wissen, dass es mir nicht nur auf die Befriedigung der praktischen Wuensche ankommt, sondern mir die Gestaltung des Raeumlichen sowohl im Inneren als auch nach Aussen - in, sagen wir, romantischem Sinne bedeutungsvoll ist. Ein Verlieren an das Raeumliche auch im Sinne des Barocken.

personal correspondence: LS.HS.190334.1

2.23 personal correspondence: LS.HS.190334

den 19.3.1934 [30]

Lieber Herr Slapeta,

Haben Sie vielen Dank fuer Ihren Brief vom 9.Maerz. Ich freue mich, dass Ihnen das Loebauer Haus gefaellt und finde es noch viel reizender von Ihnen, dass Sie die Idee aeussern, mein berufliches Elend mit mir zu teilen.

Die Sache liegt nun so, wenn Sie Ihre Anfrage wirklich im Ernst meinten, Sie sich doch mindestens mit wirklich reizvollen Aufgaben beschaeftigen muessten. [31] Zu projektieren gibt es natuerlich immer mehr als man schaffen kann, ich hoffe sehr, dass darueberhinaus in kurzem das Eine oder Andere von angeknupften Dingen faellig wird und damit auch die wirklich reizvolle Arbeit da waere.

...

---

30. (AS.HS)

31. during the visit the summer of '34 Slapeta participated in design work on the Beansch and Mattern houses, and the Vitzenau vacation colony (V.S. VIII.84).

personal correspondence: LS.HS.150844.1

2.24 personal correspondence: LS.HS.170235

den 17.Februar 1935

Lieber Herr Slapeta, [32]

...

Schoen auch die Veroeffentlichung in der Illustrierten, [33] wenn Sie Zeit und Lust haben, waere ich Ihnen fuer eine Uebersetzung des Textes sehr dankbaer.

Besonders schoen ist es, dass dort die Veroeffentlichungen auch eine Echo in den

Bauherrenkreisen finden / mein Haus Schminke ist zusammen mit Heinrich Lauterbachs Gablonzer Haus und einem hollaendischen Haus im 10.Januar Heft der Leipziger Illustrierten veroeffentlicht, ohne dass von dieser Seite her auch nur eine Zeile schriftlichen Interesses herausgelockt waere./

Von hier ist nicht viel zu berichten, das Haus Baensch seeligen Andenkens ist, ein wenig veraendert, bis zu einer Ecke im Erdgeschoss gediehen. ...

2.25 personal correspondence: LS.HS.150844

---

32. (AS.HS)

33. of Slapeta's house Kotouček

personal correspondence: LS.HS.150844.2

15/8 1944 [34]

...

Meine Arbeit ist ein ewiger Kampf gegen Material- und Arbeitermangel - aber vielleicht kann ich in Ihrem Buero noch einmal Wiederauferstehung feiern! Einmal wieder Raeume schoepfen! Jetzt erschoepfen wir uns! Was hat eigentlich die Erschoepfung mit Schoepfung zu tun? Oder kann die Erschoepfung schoepferisch sein? Oft - wenn ich mir sonntags eine male, scheint mir so, als koennte es so sein. Sonst radle ich viel. Teils aus Notwendigkeit, teils aus Freude am "Treten" /Weil man sonst so haeufig getreten wird/. Im letzten Sommer arbeitete ich eine Weile mit Herrn Francois zusammen, der inzwischen wieder nach Frankreich ging. /Sie lernten ihn wohl nicht mehr kennen./ Es war ein schoenes und unmittelbares Erleben der romanischen Mentalitaet. Descartes-sches Verstandesbewusstsein unter Ausschluss des Jenseitigen /im Gegensatz zum "Kantischen"/. Das alles produziert an Arbeiten, die unsere Raumvorstellung als Ausgang nahmen! Merkwuerdige Erlebnisse! Aber ahnte, wie reich Europa ist und wieder sein wird! Das uns zum Trost!

...

Hans Scharoun

NS controls: HS.PBfd.190336.1

2.26 NS controls: HS.PBfd.190336

This groups of letters relates the correspondence between Scharoun and the Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion concerning the designs for the Strauss and Scharf houses. As the lands had once been government holdings, and the clients had bound themselves, in the sales contract, to submit and plans for construction to the seller to be reviewed, the officials were able to exercise a certain amount of influence upon the design. As Scharoun makes clear in one of the letters, that was a matter of contract law, not government regulation, and technically not at issue for the negotiations with the Baupolizei. Scharoun was, at any event, not unique in being subject to review: all designs within the bounds of the former Dahlem forests were reviewed.

NS controls: PBfd.HS.280336.1

Der Praesident  
der  
Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion

Tagebuch-Nr. DD.610.

An  
Herrn Prof. Hans Scharoun [35]  
in Berlin- Siemensstadt,  
Jungfernhaideweg 4.

Der mit Schreiben vom 13. Februar 1936 eingereichte Entwurf fuer die Bebauung des Grundstuecks Strauss in der Hueninger Strasse Nr.- in Berlin- Dahlem ist nicht genehmigt worden, da sich der Neubau nicht harmonisch den vorhandenen Bauten der naeheren Umgebung anpasst.

...  
Im Auftrage  
gez. Grosse.



NS controls: PBfd.HS.280336.2

2.27 NS controls: PBfd.HS.280336

In 1936 Scharoun was able to call on the civil rights of the middle class, as a means to force the project through the review process.

(Buerobriefbogen)

den 28. Maerz 1936

An den Praesidenten der Preussischen Bau-  
und Finanzdirektion  
Berlin 40

In Erwiderung Ihres Schreibens vom 19. Maerz 1936  
- Tgb.Nr. DD.610 - betreffend  
Haus Strauss

Moechte ich ergebenst

1. auf das beigefuegte Modell hinweisen, das klarer die gewaehlte Hausform darstellt, als dies durch die Zeichnung moeglich ist ( die Dachloesung beim Schornstein ist wunschgemaess geaendert)
2. (wie auch bereits muendlich geschehen,) kurz den Vorgang, der zum Grundstueckskauf und der Hausform fuehrte, noch einmal festlegen.

Gemaess der wirtschaftlichen und der menschlichen Situation die denkbar nutzungsfaehige und dabei billigste Loesung dar, die es gestattet, im taeglichen Leben das Haus durch Vorhaenge und Schiebewand zum Zweck des Unterrichts, Besuchsempfang, etc. genuegend zu teilen und bei festlichen Anlaessen ( Hauskonzerten etc. ) - im repraesentativen und wirtschaftlichen Interesse des Herrn Strauss - die Raeume so zusammen zu benutzen, dass - praktisch gesehen - Bettcouch und Essplatz unmittelbare Sicht zum Fluegel gestatten und - raeumlich - durch die Einbeziehung der Dachschaegen und der Gartenausblicke ebenso wie durch die Gesamtraumgestaltung eine moeglichst grosse Weite des Raeumlichen entsteht.

Nachdem Hausprogramm und Form festgelegt und der Bauplatz in

NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436.1

Aussicht genommen war, wurden vor Kaufabschluss die Bauplaene vorgelegt, eine Besichtigung der Baustelle anhand der Plaene vorgenommen und die Plaene mit dem Bemerkten zurueckgegeben, dass Bedenken nicht bestaenden.

Daraufhin erfolgte der Grundstueckskauf, die Durcharbeitung des Projektes, Kostenanschlagsaufstellung- und Einholung und schliesslich an Hand der fortschreitenden Vorarbeit die Festsetzung des Termins fuer den Einzug und damit die Kuendigung der derzeitigen Wohnung durch die Bauherrschaft, sodass Verpflichtungen mannigfaltiger Art eingegangen wurden, deren anderweitige Beendigung, wie ich hiermit ausdruecklich feststellen muss, nicht ohne Folgen bleiben kann.

Es ist schon reichlich kostbare Zeit verstrichen.

Ich bitte unter Wuerdigung des Vorstehenden um wohlwollende und baldgefl. Ueberpruefung Ihres Entschlusses und rasche Antwort, damit der Bauherr schleunigst die erforderlichen Entschluesse treffen kann.

Mit deutschem Gruss.  
gez.

NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436.2

2.28 NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436

( Buerobriefbogen )  
den 5. April 1936

An die Preussische Bau- und Finanzdirektion  
Berlin 40

Betr. Bauvorhaben der Frau Sophia Strauss, Dahlem,  
Hueningenstr.  
Tgb.Nr. D.D. 610

---

Um unnoetigen Zeitverlust im Interesse meiner Bauherrin zu vermeiden gestatte ich mir, zu den einzelnen Forderungen, die mir gestern telefonisch uebermittelt wurden, wie folgt, Stellung zu nehmen:

1. Anforderung eines Gutachtens der Reichskulturkammer: Ich bin Mitglied der Reichskammer der bildenden Kuenste und da ich zur Zeit der Einrichtung der Reichskammer nicht Mitglied des BDA war, bin ich nach Vorlage von Unterlagen aufgenommen.

Der von Ihnen geforderte Schritt ist mir der Art und dem Ziele nach unverstaendlich, ich koennte mir vorstellen, wie die Antwort z.B. eines Juristen aussehen wuerde, wenn ein analogen Verlangen an ihn gestellt wurde und ein Gutachten ueber seine Arbeit eingefordert wuerde, das er vom Vorstand der Anwaltskammer einzuholen haette. Dies ist eine Forderung, die ich aufs schaerfste zurueckweise und wobei ich mir vorbehalte, dies an zustaendiger Stelle zur Sprache zu bringen.

Zudem wuesste ich nicht, wo die Grenzen fuer die Erstattung eines Gutachtens gezogen werden koennten und auf Grund welcher Vorschriften. Aufgaben der Gestaltung auf Grund persoenlicher Einstellung zur Arbeit sowohl des Konsumenten als des Produzenten koennen nur allmaehlich an Hand der gemeinsamen Aufgabe wachsen und sich zur Gestalt verdichten. Sie sind nicht Konfektion und enziehen sich ihren innersten Gesetzen nach einer Pruefung durch Gutachterkommissionen.

2. Sockelhoehoe: Das Grundstueck liegt in einem Streifen von

NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436.3

ca. 7.50m Breite laengs der Strasse auf derselben Hoehe wie die Strasse. Der restliche grosse Grundstuecksteil liegt 60 - 70 cm unter Strassenoberkante. Bei 5 m Vorgartenbreite liegt also nur ein unwesentlicher Teil des Hauses mit Oberkante Fussboden ca. 15 cm ueber gewachsenem Boden, waehrend der uebrige Teil 75 - 90 cm ueber gewachsenem Boden liegt. Da nur ein verhaeltnismaessig geringer Erdaushub aus dem unterkellerten Teil zur Verfuegung steht, ist es schon jetzt schwierig, die erforderliche Anschuetzung im nichtunterkellerten Teil und ausserdem die wuensenswerte Anschuetzung fuer die Terrasse vorzunehmen. Wenn also ein 30 - 50 cm hoher Sockel an der ca. 5 m langen Gebaeudeseite an der Strasse entstehen sollte, wuerde das erhebliche Mehrkosten nicht nur durch vermehrtes Mauerwerk, sondern auch durch Erdbeschaffung bedeuten.

Hinzukaeme die schwierige Frage des Zusammenschlusses von Haus und Garten, da der Hoehenunterschied zwischen OKF - Erdgeschoss und OK - Garten dann 1.20 - 1.30 m betragen wuerde.

Ich bitte daher, es bei dem geplanten Zustande zu belassen, vielleicht koennte an der kurzen Strassenfront der Sockel in der gewuenschten Hoehe ueber OK-Erdgeschossfussboden hinaufgezogen werden.

### 3.Dachneigung:

Die im Projekt dargestellte Dachneigung betraegt ca. 17 Grad. In der Aussprache wurde unsererseits in Aussicht gestellt, die Wirkung einer Dachneigung von 25 Grad zu pruefen und moeglichst anzuwenden.

Nunmehr wird eine Dachneigung von 35 Grad gefordert. Hierzu muss ich wiederholt sagen, dass die Dachneigung nicht lediglich von Nachbarhaesern abhaengig gemacht werden kann, sondern auch mit Art und Wesen des Hauses, fuer das das Dach bestimmt ist, etwas zu tun hat. Wir waren uns waehrend unserer Ruecksprache darueber klar, dass unter den gegebenen Verhaeltnissen das Haus Strauss ganz andere Massenverhaeltnisse aufweist, als die anderen Haeuser an der Hueningerstrasse. Es waere ein Unding, das Haus Strauss mit einer Dachmasse zu versehen, die es voellig erdruecken wuerde. Abgesehen davon, dass durch diese Forderung nicht unerhebliche Mehrkosten entstehen wuerden, die aufzubringen der Bauherr meines Erachtens nicht in der Lage ist.

NS controls: PBfd.HS.050436.4

#### 4.Putz

Vorgesehen ist ein Naturputz, doppelagig aufgetragen, die obere Lage gekratzt, unter Verwendung von ausgesuchtem Kies, besonders gewähltem hydraulischem Kalk, unter Zusatz von Weisskalk.

#### 5.Farbe der Dachziegel:

Es wurde der ausführenden Firma zur Auflage gemacht werden, die Dachziegelfarbe der Farbe der Dachziegel auf den Nachbardächern anzugleichen.

#### 6.Einverstaendnis der Baupolizei:

Es ist mir unerfindlich, was die Entscheidung Ihrer Dienststelle und der Baupolizei miteinander zu tun haben.

Ihre Entscheidung ist eine Entscheidung privatrechtlicher Natur an Hand eines geschlossenen Vertrages, der, wie ich immer wiederholen muss, nicht geschlossen worden waere, wenn nicht auf Grund der vorher vorgelegten Entwurfszeichnung Klarheit darueber geschaffen waere, wie der Bau an Hand der Programmwuensche des Bauherren und mit dessen vorhandenen Mitteln durchzufuehren ist.

Eine Bindung an Entschluesse anderer Stellen lehnen wir entschieden ab.

Trotzdem wir also rechtzeitig unsere Entwuerfe Ihrer Kritik aussetzten und trotz der darauf erfolgten bejahenden Begutachtung wurde bereitwilligst eine Projektaenderung vorgenommen, die Ihre spaeter erhobene Forderung nach optischer Zusammenfassung von Dach- & Hausform erfuelle, soweit von der Strasse her das Haus mit dem Auge erfassbar ist.

Wir lehnen aber noch einmal ausdruecklich ab, dass die Gestaltung der privaten Sphaere und des persoentlichen Lebensraumes in die Diskussion einbezogen wird.

Menschliche und wirtschaftliche Kraefte sind mobilisiert, mit denen nicht gespielt werden sollte.

Meine Bauherrin muss wissen, woran sie ist, damit sie ihre weiteren Entschluesse, besonders in finanzieller Hinsicht, schleunigst treffen kann.



NS controls: PBfd.HS.251136.1

1. Das Gebaeude ist auf einen Sockel von 30-50 cm Hoehe zu stellen.
2. Die Dachneigung muss mindestens 35 Grad betragen.
3. Der westliche Hauptteil des Gebaeudes ist so zu gestalten, dass seine Umfassungswaende, soweit sie von der Hueningerstrasse aus zu sehen sein werden, gleichlaufend und rechtwinklig zur Hueningerstrasse gerichtet sind, und zwar zumindestens in dem Umfange, wie auf der von Ihnen nachgereichten Skizze vom 3.4.1936 dargestellt ist. Dabei ist der westlichen Gebaeudecke an ihrer noerdlichen Seite ein Mauerwerkskoerper von etwa 1 m Breite vorzulagern.
4. Die Dachdeckung ist aus roten Dachsteinen entsprechend den beiden benachbarten einstoeckigen Haeusern herzustellen. Der Aussenputz verbleibt in Naturfarbe oder wird gebrochen weiss gestrichen.

In Vertretung  
gez. Herrmann.

NS controls: HS.PBfd.281136.1

2.30 NS controls: PBfd.HS.251136

( Buerobreifbogen )  
den 25. Nov. 1936

Herrn Oberbuergermeister  
Baupolizei  
Bezirk Zehlendorf  
Rathaus

Betrifft Bauvorhaben der Frau Margarethe Scharf, Berlin-  
Dahlem

Ich bitte ergebenst um Erteilung der vorlaeufigen  
Baugenehmigung [37] zum Ausschachten und zur Herstellung  
der Fundamente.

Mit deutschem Grüss  
Scharoun

---

37. emphasis by the Bp official. Accompanied by a note:

Nein!  
Wird necht mehr erteilt  
gez. 26.XI.36



NS controls: HS.PBfd.281136.2

2.31 NS controls: HS.PBfd.281136

Der Praesident  
1936

Berlin 40, den 28. November

der  
Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion  
Tagebuch-Nr. D.D. 3959.

An  
Herrn Prof. Hans Schawun (sic) [38]

in Berlin-Siemensstadt  
Jungfernheideweg 4

Der am 26. November d.Js. meinem hochbautechnischen Sachbearbeiter, Herrn Regierungs- und Baurat Stachowitz vorgelegte Entwurf fuer die Bebauung des Grundstueckes der Frau Margarete Scharf in der Miquel-Ecke Puecklerstrasse in Berlin-Dahlem ist nicht genehmigt worden.

Das staatliche Siedlungsgelaende verlangt auch in seinem aelteren, bereits aufgeteilten Gebiete eine klare, landhausmaessige Bebauung, die sich architektonisch und staedtebaulich gesehen, dem Strassenbild einpasst.

Dem widerspricht der vorgelegte Entwurf in erheblichem Masse.

Der Aufbau der Baukoerper und im einzelnen die Gestaltung der Ansichten macht einen unharmonisch gegliederten, zerrissenen Eindruck. Ganz abgesehen von der Gartenansicht, welche die willkuerlichen Schiefstellungen verschiedener Aussenwaende zeigt, die auf Blickpunkte gegebenenfalls durch eine bescheiden angeordnete Rundung bessere Beziehung finden koennten, sind die anderen Ansichten nicht durch Baumbestand gedeckt und somit von der Miquel- und Puecklerstrasse dem Blick preisgegeben. Die unharmonisch gegleiderte Masse des Baukoerpers wird durch die verschiedenartigen Dachneigungen, Anlage eines 7,0 m breiten Oberlichtes und die "als Ausklang einer durch die Doppelgiebel ueber dem zweigeschossigen

NS controls: PBfd.HS.041236.1

Bauteil an der Miquelstrasse gedachten Wellenlinie" noch uneinheitlicher gestaltet. Noch zerrissener ist der Aufbau der linken Seitenansicht von der Puecklerstrasse besonders durch die Ausbildung des Daches. Dasselbe gilt fuer die rechte Seitenansicht mit dem einem Treibhaus aehnlichen Fenster am Giebel.

Es eruebrigt sich auf weitere Einzelheiten einzugehen. Die geplante Anlage laesst leider den "Ausdruck anstaendiger Baugesinnung und werkgerechter Durchbildung" vermissen, wie er gemaess der Verordnung des Reichsarbeitsministers ueber Baugestaltung, vom 15. November 1936, gefordert werden muss ( vgl. auch B 24 der Berliner Bauordnung.

Im Auftrage  
gez. Neumann

NS controls: PBfd.HS.041236.2

2.32 NS controls: PBfd.HS.041236

( Buerobriefbogen )

den 4. Dez. 1936

Herrn Oberbuergermeister [39]  
Baupolizei  
Zehlendorf

Betr. Bauvorhaben der Frau Margarethe Scharf,  
Dahlem, Miquelstr.

In der Anlage ueberreiche ich ergebenst ein Modell fuer obiges Bauvorhaben. Ich bitte um Erteilung der im oeffentlich rechtlichen Sinne erforderlichen Genehmigung. Die im privatrechtlichen Sinne, auf Grund des B 8 des Kaufvertrages herzuleitende Verpflichtung habe ich gegenueber der Preussischen Bau- & Finanzdirektion erfuehlt, die Verhandlungen sind ergebnislos abgebrochen. Trotzdem erhielt unter anderen auch ich ein Schreiben des Praesidenten der Bau- & Finanzdirektion vom 28.11.1936, in dem die Nichtgenehmigung des vorgelegten Vertragsentwurfes ausgesprochen wird.

Zu den darin enthaltenen Begrueendungen darf gesagt werden:

Ein Bild vom Aufbau des Baukoerpers und der Gestaltung der Ansichten duerfte das Modell am besten vermitteln. Die Schiefstellung verschiedener Aussenwaende der Gartenfront ist nicht willkuerlich, sondern, wie wiederholt gesagt, abgeleitet aus der Lage zur Himmelsrichtung und aus der durch geschuetzten Baumbestand und gaertnerische Anlagen geforderten Blickrichtung. Auch die uebrigen Ansichten sind durch Baumbestand gedeckt.

NS controls: HS.PBfd.291236.1

Die Dachneigungen sind nicht verschiedenartig, sondern alle von demselben Neigungswinkel, mit Ausnahme des Dachteiles nach der Puecklerstrasse zu. Dieser Dachteil erhielt aus formalen Gruenden eine anderweitige Neigung, was aber im begruendeten Fall ohne weiteres zu aendern waere.

Das Dachoberlicht muesste gegebenenfalls, allerdings unzweckmaessigerweise, auf die Gartenseite, d.h. auf die Suedseite, verlegt werden.

Die "Wellenlinie", d.h. die drei vereinigten Dachgiebel stellen ein auch sonst oft verwendetes Motiv dar. Der Aufbau der linken Seitenansicht und besonders die hier gewaehlte Ausbildung des Daches duerfte aus dem Modell klar werden.

Das "treibhausartige" Fenster der rechten Seitenansicht scheint mir eine formgerechte und konsequente Behandlung der Belichtung fuer den Sammlungsraum zu sein. Ich wiederhole aber, dass ich allen Ortes erklart habe, diese konsequente Loesung durch eine dekorative Loesung ersetzen zu wollen.

Mit deutschem Gruss  
Scharoun

NS controls: HS.PBfd.291236.2

2.33 NS controls: HS.PBfd.291236

Der Praesident  
1936

Berlin 40, den 29. Dezember

der  
Preussischen Bau- und Finanzdirektion  
Tagebuch-Nr. D.D.3959.

Herrn  
Professor Hans Scharoun,  
Berlin-Siemensstadt,  
Jungfernheideweg 4.

Betrifft: Errichtung einer Wohnhausgruppe an der Mi-  
quelstrasse auf dem Grundstueck von Frau Margarethe Scharf,  
Berlin-Dahlem, Helfferichstr. 48

Der muendlichen Verhandlung vom 19. d. Mts. lag ein  
Umaenderungsentwurf von Ihrer Hand in Skizzenform zu Grunde,  
der wesentliche Beanstandungen des mit Schreiben vom 28.  
November 1936 zunaechst von mir abgelehnten Entwurfes  
gegenstandslos macht. [40]

Dieser Umaenderungsentwurf verbesserte die zu geringe  
Neigung des Hauptdaches und gewaehrleistet damit eine  
zufriedenstellende Wirkung der Gebaeudegruppe zur Mi-  
quelstrasse. Die Ansicht von der Puecklerstrasse als  
Hauptverkehrsstrasse ist als gleich wichtig zu bezeichnen.  
Hier wird nunmehr das Dach des niedrig vorgezogenen Anbaues  
entsprechend erhoeht, insbesondere durch Verbreiterung des  
ueberdeckten linken Zuganges und dadurch auch der Anschnitt  
an die Vertikalwand des Hauptgebaeudes verbessert. Die nicht  
erfreuliche dreieckige Luke in der oberen Dachflaeche wird  
beseitigt.

An der Nordseite, die sich zum Garten kehrt, verschwindet  
das uebergrosse Fenster, das die ganze Giebelwand einnimmt,  
und wird ersetzt durch zwei kleinere flachbogige Fenster. In  
Verbindung damit wird auch die rechte vorgezogene Wand, die  
den Balkon an der Gartenseite aufnimmt, vereinfacht. Da die  
Gestaltung der Gartenfront sich im uebrigen dem Einblick von

NS controls: HS.PBfd.291236.3

den Hauptstrassen, insbesondere auch durch den vorhandenen starken Baumwuchs entzieht, kann von der Forderung, hier gewisse Maengel der aeusseren Gestaltung zu beseitigen, Abstand genommen werden.

Ich sehe der Vorlage des hiernach geaenderten entgueltigen Entwurfs gern entgegen, damit der jetzige fuer alle Beteiligten unerfreuliche Schwebezustand baldmoeglich beseitigt wird.

Die gemeinsame Besichtigung am 22. d. Mts. ergab, dass es wohl moeglich ist, durch die vorstehenden Abaenderungen eine ausreichende Uebereinstimmung mit den bereits in der Nachbarschaft vorhandenen Bauten herzustellen, ohne dass den Wuenschen der Bauherrin nach Ihren Gestaltungsabsichten nennenswerte Einschraenkungen auferlegt werden.

Meine endgueltige Zustimmung kann ich indessen erst bei Vorlage des endgueltigen Ausfuehrungsentwurfes geben. Abschrift vorstehenden Schreibens habe ich dem Herrn Bezirksbuergermeister Abtlg. Hochbauamt und Abtlg. Baupolizei uebersandt. 3 Blatt Zeichnungen des noch nicht abgeaenderten ersten Entwurfes folgen anliegend zurueck.

In Vertretung  
gez. Hermann

## RKbK / Chamber of Arts.1

## 2.34 RKbK / Chamber of Arts

These passages from the RKbK bylaws summarize the authority the RKbK had over the practice of architecture.

§.3 Die Reichskulturkammer hat die Aufgabe, [41] durch Zusammenwirken der Angehoerigen aller von ihr umfassten Taetigkeitszweigen unter Fuehrung des Reichsministers fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda die deutsche Kultur in Verantwortung fuer Volk und reich zu Foerdern, die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Angelegenheiten der Kulturbederufen zu regeln und zwischen allen Bestrebungen der ihr angehoerenden Gruppen einen Ausgleich zu bewirken. besondere Aufgaben, die der Reichskulturkammer und ihren Einzelkammern uebertragen werden, kann der Reichsminister fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda bestimmen. §.10 Die Aufnahme in eine Kammer kann abgelehnt oder ein Mitglied ausgeschlossen werden, [42] wenn Tatsachen vorliegen, aus denen sich ergibt, dass die fuer die Ausuebung ihrer Taetigkeit erforderliche Zuverlaessigkeit und Eignung nicht besitzt. [43]

---

41. The origins of the chamber of fine arts extend back at least to the DWB. The trivial parallels between the two organizations - each was interested in institutional support to further a particular cultural programme - recedes in the presence of the concrete proposal brought forward by the DWB which sought to establish a professional organization which would have been at least as constraining as the RKdK was to become.

42. The mechanism of expulsion was very rarely used. The ability to expel a member on the basis of political unreliability became one dimension of the power, yet it was only enforced in cases when the expulsion worked some propagandistisch end. the other cases were for violations of the bylines; nonpayment of dues and failure to maintain a current address - although there no telling what the ultimate sources of such violations would have been.

43. The wording is no different in letter than that of the regulations governing the liscencing of architects in America. Only the idealism can be said to be different.

Verordnung ueber Baugestaltung: RAM.101136.1

2.35 Verordnung ueber Baugestaltung: RAM.101136

These passages from the Regulations for Building Design present the only prescriptive controls which the NS government managed to institute for design.

P1

Bauliche Anlagen und Aenderung sind so auszufuehren, dass sie Ausdruck anstaendiger Baugessinnung und werkgerechter Durchbildung sind und sich der Umgebung einwandfrei einfuegen. Auf die Eigenart oder die beabsichtigte Gestaltung des Orts-, Strassen, oder landschaftsbildes, auf Denkmale und bemerkenswerte Naturgebilde ist Ruecksicht zu nehmen.

...

P4

(1) Solange bei einem Bauvorhaben den Vorschriften des §1 oder den besonderen Anforderungen nach §2 nicht Rechnung getragen ist, ist die baupolizeiliche Genehmigung zu versagen.

...



SS regional planning guidelines.1

This page left blank due to  
copyright restrictions.

---

44. (AdK.HS)

45. p.2, emphasized by the manuscript's owner

SS regional planning guidelines.2

SS regional planning guidelines.3

SS regional planning guidelines.4

SS regional planning guidelines.5

## NS programme.1

## 2.37 NS programme

"Blutgebundene oder Zeitgebundene Kunst" [49]

...

Die SA gibt die Wesenszuege des kommenden deutschen Menschen. Sie ist stahlhart, mit heldischen Gesinnung, aufrecht, stolz auf ihre Herkunft und bekennt sich fuer deutsches Wesen. Diese Gesinnung auszudruecken, ist die Zukunftsaufgabe der deutschen Kuenstler."

---

49. (DBZ, 1933, Nr. 28, p. 558)

contemporary situation: Smith.1942.1

2.38 contemporary situation: Smith.1942

page 69

[50]

Bis Dato hatte ich noch nie eine umfassende gesellschaftliche Umwaelzung miterlebt, weder hier noch anderswo. Der Kriegsausbruch in England hatte Veraenderungen gebracht und einen entschiedenen Bruch mit den Verhaeltnissen des Friedens dargestellt, aber die Umwaelzung war weder ploetzlich noch weitreichend gewesen. Der einzige bedeutende Umwaelzungsprozess, den ich selbst miterlebt habe, ist die Grosse Depression in Amerika gewesen; aber diese Erfahrung hatte bei mir keinen Eindruck hinterlassen. ... Beide Erfahrungen kamen in gar keiner Weise dem dramatischen Wandel gleich, der nach dem 22. Juni 1941 in Nazideutschland vor sich ging. ... Der oekonomische Wandel begann mit dem Russlandfeldzug. Vom ersten Tag an machte sich die aufwendige Vorbereitung dieses Riesenunternehmens in kleinen Versorgungsluecken an der Heimatfront bemerkbar, ... Die allgemeine Moral begann erst nach den beiden ersten Kriegsmonaten zu sinken. Aus Gruenden, die spaeter dargelegt werden, wirkte der Beginn des Feldzuges auf die allgemeine Stimmung, die damals am Tiefpunkt angelangt war, sogar wie ein kraeftiges Staerkungsmittel. Erst als der Krieg in den dritten Monat ging, folgte dem oekonomischen Niedergang ein Absinken der Moral. Diese Abwaertsbewegung begann langsam; spaeter, vom Beginn des Herbstes an, beschleunigten sich beide Prozesse und verstaerkten sich gegenseitig. Enda Oktober war offensichtlich geworden, dass es sich um keinen lediglich "saisonalen" Abwaertstrend handelte, sondern um eine gefaehrliche, womoeglich dauerhafte Bewegung. Die Leute begannen offen zu murren, die Stimmung war ersichtlich gereizt. Dies und der

contemporary situation: Smith.1942.2

Verfall der Industrieanlagen fuehrten zum erstenmal in der Nazigeschichte zu einer Stagnation der Ruestungsproduktion, dann sogar zu einem jaehen Produktionsabfall. Die deutsche Propagandamaschine entwickelte neue Taktiken, ersann alle moeglichen neuen propagandistischen "Erklaerungen" und ordnete schliesslich eine erneute Kampagne gegen die Juden an, um die Verbitterung in eine andere Richtung zu lenken. Diese Kampagne verfehlte ihr Ziel vollstaendig. Nachdem die Regierung dem Volk also zunaechst Beschwichtigungen, dann Suendenboecke vorgesetzt hatte, griff sie nun zu Drohungen und Gewalt. Wegen der Unzufriedenheit in den Reihen der SA wurde diese "kaempfende Vorhut des KLEINBUERGERTUMS" praktisch aufgeloeset. Das Berliner Aufgebot der Gestapo wurde zahlenmaessig verdoppelt; die Gestapo bezog strategische Positionen in den Wohngebieten und legte Waffenlager an: die Zahl der Verhaftungen verdreifachte sich.

page71

Seit 1933 war es fuer Parteiredner und auch fuer den Fuehrer selbst striktes Tabu gewesen, eine Anti-Hitler-Opposition innerhalb Deutschlands auch nur anzudeuten. Dass er gerade jetzt gegen dieses Tabu verstieess, war ein eindeutiges Zeichen. Am 1. Dezember [1941] aeusserte sich Hitler erneut zu diesem Thema, und dieses Mal wurde er noch deutlicher. Vor dem Nazireichstag in Berlin verwies er auf die Pflicht, die alle Deutschen der Tradition ihres Vaterlandes schuldeten: "Wer aber dieser Pflicht sich zu entziehen beabsichtigt, der hat keinen Anspruch darauf, in unserer Mitte als Volkgenosse bewertet zu werden. So wie wir mitleidlos hart gewesen sind im Kampf um die Macht, werden wir genau so mitleidlos und hart sein im Kampf um die Erhaltung unseres Volkes. In einer Zeit, in der Tausende unserer besten Maenner, Vaeter und Soehne unseres Volkes, fallen, soll keiner mit dem Leben rechnen, der in der Heimat die Opfer der Front entwerten will. Ganz gleich, unter welchen Tarnungen jemals der Versuch gemacht werden wuerde, diese deutsche Front zu stoeren, den Widerstandswillen unseres Volkes zu untergraben, die Autoritaet des



contemporary situation: Smith.1942.3

Regimes zu schwaechen, die Leistungen der Heimat zu sabotieren: Der Schuldige wird fallen!" Die Aussage, die in diesen Formulierungen liegt, ist geradezu sensationell. Wieviel sie verraeht, erkennt man an der Verlegenheit, in die das Propagandaministerium bei der weiteren Verbreitung dieser Textstellen geriet. Die erste Rede vom 8. November bekam das deutsche Volk nie im Rundfunk zu hoeren. Die zweite Rede vom 1. Dezember wurde uebertragen; aber in ihrer ersten Fassung, die ueber die Ticker der offiziellen deutschen Presseagentur lief, fehlte die von mir zitierte Passage vollstaendig. Sie wurde erst am naechsten Tag veroeffentlicht, ...

page91

Die Lage an der Heimatfront war wirklich ernst geworden. Dass der Feldzug dem Zeitplan um zwei Monate hinterherhinkte, hatte eine ernsthafte Beeintraehtigung der heimischen Versorgung zur Folge. Diese Versorgungsmaengel trafen die Menschen empfindlich. Auf Zaeunen und Hauswaenden erschienen Anti-Nazi-Parolen. Das Propagandaministerium bekam Breife, in denen sich die Leute ueber zu viele Kriegsszenen in den Kino-Wochenschauen beschwerten, und die hatten bisher als weitaus beste von Dr. Goebbels Propagandawaffen gegolten. Also: die Leute hatten den Krieg und alles, was danach schmeckte, zum Erbrechensatt.

page 98

Am 23. November langte der VOELKISCHE BEOBACHTER erneut in seinen roten Farbtopf und produzierte eine riesige, nur aus zwei Worten bestehende Schlagzeile: ROSTOW GENOMMEN! Aber der Verkauf der Zeitung liess sich dadurch in keiner Weise ankurbeln. Viel aufmerksamer lasen die Leute eine unscheinbare kleine Meldung des Oberkommandos, die zwei Wochen darauf im VB erschien. Es ging bereits auf Weihnachten zu. Die Geschaefte waren leer, lediglich in den Spielwarenlaeden waren eine Menge Wuerfelspiele zu haben, eins davon mit dem Titel "Bomben auf England". Es gab

contemporary situation: Smith.1942.4

keinen Alkohol fuer den Weihnachtspunsch, es gab keine Gaense oder Kaninchen fuer das Weihnachtsessen. ... Die unscheinbare Meldung lautete, die Truppen des Fuehrers haetten eine russische Stadt namens Rostow geraeumt, ... Die Meldung erschien in schwarz.

page 100

Angesichts dessen ist fuer die Deutschen die Frage, die unweigerlich fuer ihre Moral entscheidend ist, die Frage nach dem Brot - und damit meine ich das Symbol fuer Essen, Kleidung, Wohnung und all die Dinge, mit denen und durch die der Mensch lebt. Im Krieg wurde nach meinem Gefuehl dieser grundlegende Einfluss noch am ehesten durch Hitlers phantastische militaerische Erfolge zurueckgedraengt. Im Frieden hatte Hitler die Versorgung mit Konsumguetern noch gewaehrleisten koennen; sie wurde nicht einmal durch die ersten Kriegsunternehmungen ernsthaft gestoert. Trotz der unvermeidlichen Belastung der Konsumgueterproduktion durch das Wiederaufruestungsprogramm und die Feldzuege, blieb die Heimatfront auf raetselhafte und beunruhigende Weise wohlversorgt. Ernaehrung und Kleidung waren nicht aufregend gut, sie waren ganz leidlich - und so war die Moral eben auch. Aber das Ueberraschende war, dass es um beides in Anbetracht der Umstaende durchaus nicht schlecht stand, und das galt wiederum auch fuer die Moral. Butter gab es nicht reichlich, aber ausreichend. Ein anstaendiges Stueck Fleisch, ein mittelgrosses SCHNITZEL bzw. ein Paar lange, fette Wuerste, gab es vor dem Krieg zu fast jeder Mahlzeit, und nach Kriegsbeginn zwar zu weniger, aber nicht zu unzumutbar wenigen Mahlzeiten. Diese Fleischportionen machten zusammen mit Karotten, Bohnen und Kartoffeln ein normales Essen aus. Dazu Bier oder eine Flasche guten Moselwein. Fuer ein Volk, das in einen todbringenden Krieg verwickelt war, bei dem absolut alles auf dem Spiel stand, waren die Deutschen in den ersten beiden Jahren erstaunlich gut ernaeht.

contemporary situation: Smith.1942.5

page 101

Ueber zwei Kriegsjahre hinweg konnte Deutschland die Auszehrung seiner Vorrathe und den Verfall seiner Konsumgueterindustrie vor sich herschieben, indem es sich kurzerhand die Vorrathe seiner Nachbarn aneignete, und zwar durch militaerische Unternehmungen, die so zuegig verliefen, dass das deutsche Volk mit relativ geringen Opfern davonkam. Die Eroberung Frankreichs zum Beispiel erschloss der deutschen Zivilbevoelkerung gleichsam eine Truhe voller ungeahnter Schaetze: Die deutschen Truppen bedienten sich einfach auf den Boulevards von Paris und in den wohlversehene Speisekammern und Weinkellern der franzoesischen Provinz. Die Methode war simpel. Zunaechst einmal pressten sie der Bevoelkerung ungeheure Summen ab, um die Besatzungskosten zu decken. (Die Franzosen konnten sich dem nicht so leicht entziehen, wie sich die Deutschen nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg den Bestimmungen des Versailler Vertrages entzogen hatten, denn die deutschen Truppen konnten den Tribut im Lande selbst eintreiben.) Das lief letztlich darauf hinaus, dass den Franzosen Nahrungsmittel und Kleidung abgenommen wurden. Sodann setzten die Deutschen einen kuenstlichen Wechselkurs zwischen Franc und Mark fest, wodurch sich der bescheidene Monatssold eines Soldaten in den doppelten oder dreifachen Gegenwert an franzoesischen Waren umtauschen liess. So kam es, dass die ersten Auswirkungen des Krieges in Berlin nicht - wie ueblich - Verfalls- und Mangelerscheinungen waren, sondern ein sprungartiger Anstieg des sichtbaren Wohlstandes. Berliner Putzfrauen und Hausmaedchen, deren Beine noch nie von Seide umschmeichelt gewesen waren, trugen jetzt wie selbstverstaendlich Seidenstruempfe vom Boulevard Haussmann - "von meinem Hans an der Front". In kleinen Eckkneipen entdeckte man ploetzlich Batterien von Armagnac, Martell und Courvoisier im Regal, die aus den Kellern des Maxim oder anderer Pariser Lokalitaeten stammten. Jeder kleine Buerokrat in der Hauptstadt konnte zum Essen eine stattliche Flasche besten franzoesischen Champagners auffahren. Im ersten Winter nach dem Norwegenfeldzug waren in den Strassen Berlins auffaellig viele froehliche Serviermaedchen in luxurioesen

contemporary situation: Smith.1942.6

Silberfuchs-Pelzen zu beobachten. Ein zum Heimaturlaub eintreffender Soldat war ein toller Anblick. Neben seiner Kriegsausruestung schleppte er Koerbe, grosse Pappkartons und billige Koffer mit sich, die mit allen moeglichen Delikatessen und Luxuswaren von der "Front" vollgestopft waren. Als ich zwei Monate nach dem Ende des Frankreichfeldzuges nach Paris fuhr, waren bereits auf der ganzen Fahrt durch Elsass und Lothringen, wo die Deutschen zweifelsohne weniger ungehemmt gepluendert hatten als in anderen Gebieten Frankreichs, die Geschaefte praktisch leer. Damit soll nichts gegen die Soldaten gesagt sein, die so grosszuegig wie moeglich ihre Familien zu Hause versorgen, auch nichts gegen Hausmaedchen mit Seidenstruempfen - wenn sie ihnen gefallen, umso besser. Ich moechte nur darauf aufmerksam machen, wie in Berlin die Schrecken des Krieges aussahen. Krieg war fast ein Vergnuegen, wie ein Fussballspiel, bloss dass man mehr davon hatte. Schuhe, Schinken, Wollpullover, schoene Kleider, alles, was man wegtragen konnte - und auch einiges, was nicht zum Wegtragen gedacht war -, wurde aus dem neuen Lebensgebiet herausgeschafft, und das mit einer unbekuemerten Hemmungslosigkeit, die einem roemischen Tyrannen einen Schock versetzt haette.

(Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel.1

## 2.39 (Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel

das Erwachen des kuenstlerischen und sozialen Gewissens.

Um 1896, als die deutschen Renaissance der achtziger Jahre schon unmodern und von einer Neuauflage des Baroks verdraengt wurde, erschien in Zeitschriften die ersten Entwuerfe in einem noch nie dagewesenen Stil, der sich hoffnungsvoll "Jugendstil" nannte. Von diesen Entworfen, die uebrigenas nur ganz selten wirklich ausgefuehrt wurden, bilden wir einen der aergsten ab, um zu zeigen, wohin die kunstlerische Verwilderung des 19. Jahrhunderts fuehrte. Aber man muss gerecht sein: auch hinter dieser Spukgestalt stand doch der heisse Wunsch, aus der ewigen Nachbeterei endlich wieder zum eigenen Stil zu gelangen. Der Jugendstil hat ihn freilich nicht gebracht, und die Wohnung als solche hat von ihm nur geringen Nutzen gehabt. Dem Wohn- und Geschaefthaus der Jugendstils stellen wir ein anderes voon 1930 gegenueber: auch hier wird die bundung an ueberlieferte Formen abgelehnt, aber die Art, wie jetzt allein aus dem Zweck, aus neuen Baustoffen (Eisenbeton und Glas) und der Flaechengliederung durch die Fenster gestaltet wird, [51] hat mehr Anrecht, als Unterlage eines neuen Stils zu gelten als die Schmuckwut des Jugendstils, der in Wahrheit ein Alterstil war. Wir versagen es uns hier, wo es sich um die Wohnlichkeit handelt, naeher auf die kuenstlerische Bewegung zwischen 1900 und 1930 einzugehen. Es laufen drei Richtungen neben- und durcheinander: die eine sucht unentwegt nach dem eigenen Stil - unter wechselnden namen, immer aber in Ablehnung formaler Anliegen bei

---

51. The problem: to form the fascades of apartment houses, in which the windows were taking an ever increasing percentage of the wall surface, into a coherent order, without sufficient surface to allow classical ordering, was the essence of the commissions which Scharoun executed for Jakobowitz as his first forays into the Berlin architecture scene.

(Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel.2

der Vergangenheit -, die zweite will als "Heimatstil" an die einheimisch volkstuemliche Entwicklung anknuepfen, die dritte das Heil in neuer Anlehnung an die Zeit um 1800 (Empire und Biedermeier) suchen. Zum Heimatstil tritt das Vorbild des englischen Landhauses, auf das man schon im 19. Jahrhundert aufmerksam geworden war. Die Wohnlichkeit hat in den Fehden der drei Richtung am meisten gewonnen, [52] denn alle drei legten verstaerkten Nachdruck auf den Begriff "Wohnen" und suchten durch Ausstellungen, Zeitschriften und Buecher auch das Laienpublikum dafuer zu erwaermen. Jetzt wurde es wieder selbstverstaendlich, dass die Kueche mit dem Esszimmer in dasselbe Geschoss [53] und das nummehr unentbehrlich Bad zu den Schlafzimmern gehoere. Auch auf die Lage zur Sonne begann man wieder zu achten, und aus gesundheitlichen wie aus schoenheitlichen Gruenden gab man dem Haus immer ausgiebigere Befensterung. Nach fuenfzigjaehigem Verfall hob sich der Sinn fuer die Werkstoffe wieder; zum Stein und Holz traten jetzt auch Glas, Linoleum und Metalle als stark betonte Ausdrucksmittel. Die Technik wandte sich mit besonderem Erfolg den Heizeinrichtungen und dem Schutz des Hauses gegen Waermeverluste zu. Mit Weltkrieg und Revolution verschwand der "Salon", oft auch das "Speisezimmer" und die zwar vornehme, aber unwohnliche Halle mit der Treppe darin; statt dessen sucht man den eigentlichen Wohnraum moeglichst geräumig zumachen und haengte ihm fuer die Sonderzwecke Essen und Arbeiten nischartige Erweiterungen an. Den anderen Zweckraeumen billigte man nur soviel Raum zu, als eben zur bequemen Zweckerfuellung noetig ist. So entstand das Haus zwischen 1920 und 1930, bei dem man auch gern alle Hauptraeume in einem Geschoss vereinigte. Als Beispiele fuer die

---

52. All three programmes progressed most remarkably in that area.

53. Scharoun's early projects display an uncertainty, not clearly deciding for the classical order and appearance, and not yet committed to the open, minimal plans of the late 20s. See MA.2-93

## (Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel.3

fleissige wohntechnische Arbeit dieser Jahrzehnts zeigen wir die Raumbilder einer Kueche von 9 qm und eines Baderaumes von 4.74 Qm. Flaeche. Beide koennen trotz der absoluten Kleinheit als ausreichen und bequem gelten, dank der geschickten Anordnung. [54]

Nichts eregte die Gemueter im letzten Jahrzehnt so sehr wie zwei Begleiterscheinungen der formalen und Wohntechnischen Neugestaltung: das flache Dach und die grossen breitgelagerten Fenster und Fensterbaender. Weder das eine noch das andere war indessen im Bereich des deutschen Hauses etwas voellig Neues. Wir sahen in romanischer und gotischer Zeit entscheidene Bestrebungen, das Dach des Hauses dem Beschauer unsichtbar zu machen; in den Hausern der Innstaedte gingen sie sogar ins rein Volkstuemliche ueber. Ahnlich verhielt es sich in solchen Zeiten, wo streng klassisierende Stilrichtungen an das Form des herkoemmlichen Steildaches Anstoss nahmen. Das flache Dach des 20. Jahrhunderts entsprang hauptsaechlich dem Wunsch nach der einfachsten moeglichen Form und war somit eine natuerliche Abwehr gegen das Gormengewirr des vergangenen Jahrhunderts, des Jugendstils und mancher Entgleisungen der Heimatkunst. Die grossen Fensterbaender aber ergaben sich bei der eingeborenen nordlichen Neigung zu reichlicher Befensterung immer dann, wenn die "Saehlenordnung" beiseitegeschoben und das einheimische Fachwerk hervorgeholt wurde. Das 20. Jahrhundert entdeckte das Fachwerk fuer den Wohnungsbau aufs neue in Gestalt des Eisenbetons und des Stahlfachwerks. Weniger Aufsehen erregte die meist ganz unregelmessige und unsymmetrische Formung der neuen Hauser, schon deshalb, weil auch der Heimatstil sich der freien Gewichtsverteilung als eines altererbten nordischen Gestaltungsmittels, im Gegensatz zur gleichmaessigen Reihung und Mittelenbetonung des Suedens, bediente.

---

54. That the proper function is rooted in the proper or clever ordering carried over from the modernists despite the other shifts.

(Voelkers,39): Deutsche Hausfibel.4

An der brennender Frage: Wohnung für das "Existenzminimum" ist die Nachkriegszeit, trotz vereinzelter Erfolge, im ganzen gescheitert, wenigstens im Stockwerksbau. Die Lösung scheint nicht vom Miethaus, sondern vom Kleinhaus mit Stall und Garten kommen zu wollen. [55] Seit der Siedlungstätigkeit der Grossindustrie (Krupp begann damit 1872) lag diese Lösung der Arbeiterwohnungsfrage vorgezeichnet. Staerken Anstoss bag wieder die Not, naemlich die Weltwirtschaftskrise; es entstanden die Erwerbslosen- und Kurzarbeiter-siedlungen. Das Dritte Reich has daraus den grosartigen Plan einer Rueckbesiedlung des entvoelkerten Landes entwickelt. [56] Natuerlich duerfen die Wohnanspruche in diesen mit knappsten Mitteln zu errichtenden Haeusern nur bescheidenen sein, aber unser Beispeil zeigt, dass der deutsche Baumeister heute wieder aus der Not einen Tugend zu machen versteht.

---

55. in this sense, Scharoun may be seen to have abandoned his 20sprogramme by working on single family houses. This is only the case when the programme is held rigidly; when it is allowed to flex, aspects of the larger program - here the ideological proposition: progressive solutions to the problem of workers housing is essential to the success of the programme - may be uncoupled from the rest to allow the rest to proceed.

56. (WalzMWohn1979)



List of Works.5

Appendix B

List of Works

## List of Works . 1

## Chapter Three

## List of Works

The works presented in this chronological list are identified by two numbers. The first number, in parentheses, designated the objects relative chronological position according to the best information at my disposal. The second number, on the second line, is the project's designation according to the list of works drawn up by Peter Pfankuch. [1]

In most cases the numbers will agree.

---

1. (PfanP.1976)

## List of Works . 2

- (58):  
 (58) Transportables Holzhaus auf der GuGaLi -  
 Deutsche Garten- und Gewerbeausstellung  
 Liegnitz /N.S.  
 hergestellt von Christof & Unmack, Niesky/O.L. [2]
- (59):  
 (59) Einfamilienhaus auf der Werkbundaussstellung  
 >>Die Wohnung<<  
 Stuttgart - Weissenhof 23.VII - 23.X.1927
- (60):
- (61):
- (62):
- (63):  
 (63) Adriabad, Schwimmbad am Zoo  
 E Berlin, 1927
- (64):  
 (64) Wohnblock Dahlem Dorf  
 E Berlin, 1927
- (65):  
 (65) Evangelisch Kirche  
 WE Breslau-Zimpel, 1928

---

2. The same firm would construct the Schminke House and the  
 "Growing House"

## List of Works . 3

- (66):  
 (66) Schule  
 WE Breslau-Zimple, 1928
- (67):  
 (67) Ledigheim an Eingang einer Siedlung  
 E Breslau, 1928
- (68):  
 (68) Stadthalle und Ausstellungshallen  
 WE Bremen, 1928
- (69):  
 (69) Schulhausgruppe Schlichtallee  
 WE Berlin-Lichtenberg 1928
- (70):  
 (70) Einfamilienhaus  
 WE >>Weite<< for Velhagen and Klasings Monthly Journal
- (71):  
 (71) Hotel in Wesermuende  
 E 1928
- (72):  
 (72) Richard Wagner Memorial  
 WE Leipzig c.1928
- (73):  
 (73) Kaiserdamm Apartment Dwellings  
 Berlin-Charlottenburg 1928/1929  
 (Kaiserdamm 25 / Koenigen-Elisabeth-Strasse /  
 Fredericiastrasse)

## List of Works . 4

(74):

(74) Wohnbauten Kaiserstrasse  
 Bremerhaven 1929  
 (Buergermeister Schmidt Strasse)

(75):

(75) Wohnheim am Heidleberger Platz  
 E Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929

(76):

(76) Wohnblock Paulsbornerstrasse  
 E Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929  
 (Paulsborner- / Eisenzahn- / Westfaelische- /  
 Albrecht-Achilles-Strasse)

(77):

(77) Wohnheim an der Werkbundaussstellung  
 >>Wohnung und Werkraum<<  
 Breslau 15.VI-15.IX.1929

(78):

(78) Ausstellungspavilion Desta  
 E Deutsche Eisen- und Stahl- Gesellschaft  
 1929

(79):

(79) Hohenzollerndamm Apartment house  
 Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929/1930  
 Hohenzollerndamm 35-36 / Mansfelderstrasse 29

(80):

(80) Justizgebaude Berlin  
 WE Berlin-Tiergarten 1930  
 Invalidenstrasse, Alt-Moabit Strasse,  
 Rathenauer Strasse

## List of Works . 5

- (81):  
 (81) Siedlung Siemensstadt  
 Berlin-Charlottenburg/Spandau 1930  
 Siteplaning of settlement  
 Apartments at Jungfernheideweg,  
 and Maeckeritzstrasse
- (82):  
 (82) Dwellingblock Lindner  
 E Berlin 1930
- (83):  
 (83) Rowhouses - Type Schlachtensee  
 E Berlin 1930
- (84):  
 (84) Rowhouse - Type Halensee  
 E Berlin 1930
- (85):  
 (85) Richard-Wagner-Memorial  
 WE Leipzig c.1930
- (86):  
 (86) Dwelling House Flinzberger Place 3  
 Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1931
- (87):  
 (88) Storefront advertising for Leiser  
 E Berlin 1931
- (88):  
 (89) War victims memorial in Thueringer Forest  
 WE 1931

## List of Works . 6

- (89):  
 (90) Steinhausen House  
 UE Falkenhain(Berlin) 1931
- (90):  
 (91) The contemporary home  
 WE for Bauwelt 1931
- (91):  
 (92) Dwelling house Kotbusser Tor  
 E Berlin-Kreuzberg 1931  
 (...)
- (92):  
 (93) Dwelling house Treseburger Ufer  
 E Berlin-Neukoelln 1931
- (93):  
 (94) Dwelling house Hauptstrasse  
 E Berlin-Schoeneberg 1931
- (94):  
 (95) Dwelling house Kaiserdamm  
 E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931
- (95):  
 (96) Wonolett  
 E ... 1931  
 Typed floor plans;
- (96):  
 (97) Moeller house  
 E Potsdam 1931  
 three single family houses

## List of Works . 7

- (97):  
 (98) Laubenganghaus Berlin  
 E ... 1931
- (98):  
 (99) single family house, type Loebau  
 E Loebau 1931
- (99):  
 (100) single family - semi-detached houses  
 E "Kettenhaus am Hang" 1931
- (100):  
 (101) City outskirts settlement house  
 E >>Stadtrandsiedlungshaus<<  
 1931  
 ...  
 (w/ E.Gutkind)
- (101):  
 (102) Dwelling block and Theater  
 E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931  
 Spandauer Damm / Ecke Sophie-Charlotten-Strasse
- (102):  
 (103) "Aussiedlung Berlin"  
 two story Dwelling row houses  
 E Berlin 1931
- (103):  
 (104) Type plan designs  
 "Vierspanner" for four story dwelling houses  
 E 1931
- (104):  
 (105) Dwelling development Wansee  
 E Berlin-Wansee 1931  
 (w.Rading)



## List of Works . 8

(105):

(106) Apartmenthouse Reichstrasse  
E Berlin-Charlottenburg 1931

(106):

(107) Dwelling types for a double loaded corridor house  
(Mittlegang haus)  
E ... 1931

(107):

(108) Apartment house Hindenburgplatz  
E Bremerhaven 1931

(108):

(124) Schminke House  
1931-33 Loebau/Sachsen  
...  
(garden by Herta Hammerbacher)  
(Fritz u. Charlotte Schminke)

(109):

(109) Single family house / "Flachtyp" I, II, III  
E ... 1932

(110):

(110) Baukaro (modular based house type plans)  
E ... 1932  
(for Jakobowitz / C&U)

(111):

(111) the extendable house / "Das wachsende Haus"  
Berlin 1932  
Wood house for the exhibition  
"sun, air and house for all"

## List of Works . 9

- (112):  
 (112) Dwelling block Landsberger Allee  
 E Berlin-Lichtenberg  
 1932
- (113):  
 (113) Film Theater  
 E Bremerhaven  
 1932
- (114):  
 (114) Panke Park  
 E Berlin-Wedding  
 1932 (excursion park to Bernau)
- (115):  
 (115) The transportable house  
 E ...  
 1932 Plan Types
- (116):  
 (116) Dwelling Block Hohenzollernring  
 Berlin-Spandau  
 1931-33 Hohenzollernring - Falkenseer Chausee
- (117):  
 (118) Schuldenfrey House  
 1932 Berlin-Dahlem  
 Garystrasze 26
- (118):  
 (119) Wohnheim mit variablen Typen  
 E ...  
 1932

## List of Works . 10

(119):  
 (120) Wohnheim  
 E ...  
 1932 (1- and 2- bed types, four and six entry)

(120):  
 (121) Single family house with terrace addition  
 E ...  
 1932

(121):  
 (122) Dwelling block Zweibrueckerstrasse  
 1932-33 Berlin-Spandau  
 Zweibrueckerstrasse 38-46

(122):  
 (123) The variable dwelling  
 1933|E ...  
 (prototypical design for combined of  
 dwellings and bachelor flats)

(123):  
 (117) Wenzek house  
 1933 Berlin - Frohnau  
 Maximillain Korso 31

(124):  
 (87) Stadthalle Rostock  
 1930|WE

(125):  
 (125) Strausz House  
 1934-35 Berlin-Dahlem  
 Hueninger Strasse 39

## List of Works . 11

- (126):  
 (126) Stockholm  
 1933|WE Replanning for the neighborhood Normalm
- (127):  
 (127) Wohnheim Alexanderplatz  
 1933|E Berlin
- (128):  
 (128) Mattern House  
 1933 Bornim(Potsdam)  
 ...
- (129):  
 (-) Benkhof House  
 -.4.34 Nedlitz(Potsdam)
- (130):  
 (149) Noack House  
 -.4.34 Nedlitz(Potsdam)
- (131):  
 (129) Anker noodle factory  
 1934 Loebau/Sachsen  
 (garage; cafeteria; lounges;  
 farm house; site planning)
- (132):  
 (130) Northsea Cluster  
 c1934|E Buergerpark single family  
 Wesermuende

## List of Works . 12

- (133):  
(131) Vitznau vacation houses  
1934|E Vitznau / Switzerland  
(houses for an hotel vacation colony)
- (134):  
(132) Mueller-Oerlinghausen mosaic workshop  
1934 Berlin-Charlottenburg  
Clausewitzstrasse
- (135):  
(134) Baensch House  
1935? Berlin-Spandau  
Weinmeisterhoehe, Heohenweg 9  
(garden by H.Mattern)
- (136):  
(135) Hoffmeyer House  
1936 Bremerhaven  
Friesenstrasse 6
- (137):  
(136) Hottengrund settlement  
1935? Berlin-Kladow, Hottengrund
- (138):  
(137) Pflaum House (Bader-Bornschein)  
1935 Falkensee(Berlin)

## List of Works . 13

- (139):  
 (138)  
 1935  
 Dwelling house Kaiserstrasse  
 Bremerhaven  
 Buergermeister Schmidt Strasse ??
- (140):  
 (139)  
 1936?  
 Dwelling settlement im Eichengrund  
 Berlin-Heiligensee  
 Schutzendorferstrasse  
  
 for the Gemeinnuetzige Wohnstaettenbau  
 Gesellschaft mbH (GWG)  
 (garden by Mattern)
- (141):  
 (140)  
 1936  
 Moll House  
 Berlin-Grunewald  
 Trabenerstrasse 74a  
 (Garden H.Mattern)(destroyed 1944)
- (142):  
 (153)  
 1937  
 Scharf House  
 Berlin-Schmargendorf  
 Miquelstrasse 39a, 39b  
 (Garden H.Mattern)
- (143):  
 (141)  
 1937  
 Single family houses Elbestrasse  
 Bremerhaven  
 Elbestrasse - Ecke Blessmannstrasse

## List of Works . 14

(144):  
 (142) Moeller House  
 1937 Zermuetzelsee(Altruppin)/Mark Brandenburg  
 (Garden H.Mattern)

(145):  
 (144) Singlefamily Housing Bleszmannstrasze  
 1938 Bremerhaven

(146):  
 (145) Krueger House  
 1938|U Berlin-Nikolasee  
 An der Rehwiese 4 (destroyed 1982)

(147):  
 (146) Bonk House  
 VI.1938 Bornim(Potsdam)  
 Am Raubfang

(148):  
 (147) Humboldtstrasse Single family houses  
 1938-?|E Berlin-Reinickendorf  
 (for GWG)

(149):  
 (148) Just House  
 1938|E Berlin Schlachtensee  
 ???

(150):  
 (150) Dwelling house Yorkstrasze  
 1939|UE Bremerhaven  
 Yorkstrasse

## List of Works . 15

- (151):  
(151)  
1939|E Weidhass House  
Leipzig  
(7 versions)
- (152):  
(152)  
1939 Silbermann Garden bath house  
Brandenburg/Havel
- (153):  
(154)  
1938-40? Mohrmann House  
Berlin-Lichtenrade  
Falkensteinstrasse 10
- (154):  
(155)  
X.1939 Kaiserstrasse Dwelling houses  
Bremerhaven  
Kaiserstrasse 240-254  
(for BWG)
- (155):  
(156)  
1940 Endell House  
Berlin-Wannsee  
Am kleinen Wannsee 30b
- (156):  
(157)  
1940? Studio alteration  
Berlin-Charlottenburg  
Kantstrasse 12



## List of Works . 16

- (157):  
 (~~143~~) Biskupski House  
 1941|E Zermuetzelsee(Altruppin)
- (158):  
 (~~158~~) Central Laundry research project  
 1941-43 (Reichsforschungsgesellschaft ??)
- (159):  
 (~~159~~) Weigand House  
 1942 Borgsdorf(Berlin)
- (160):  
 (~~160~~) Mueller-Oerlinghausen House  
 1943|U Kreszbronn/Bodensee
- (161):  
 (~~161~~) Moeller House  
 1943|E (pfl42 addition)
- (162):  
 (-) Rittmeister House  
 1944|E ...
- (163):  
 (-) Fa. Printator  
 Umspannstation, Niederspannungsschaltraum,  
 u. Betriebswerkstaat

## List of Works . 17

(164):

(-)

Scharf Development  
Miquelstrasse, Hammersteinstrasse  
Berlin, Dahlem  
30.7.37

## Appendix C

### Abbreviations

## Abbreviations . 1

## 3.1 Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in the above discussion have the following meanings:

AM	Archiv Mohrmann
AS	Archiv Slapeta
BbmW	Bezirksbuergermeister des Verwaltungsbezirks Wilmersdorf
.	der Stadt Berlin
BBV	Bremerhavener Bauverwaltung
BpZ	Baupolizei, Zehlendorf
BpW	Baupolizei, Wilmersdorf
BpN	Baupolizei, Landrat Nauen
BWbG	Bremerhavener Wohnungsbau Gesellschaft m.b.H.
CofO	Certificate of Occupancy
DAF	Detusche Arbeits Front
DBZ	Deutsche Bauzeitung
FB	Dr. Felix Baensch
FM	Ferdinand Moeller
GWG	Gemeinnuetzige Wohnstaettenbaugesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung
.	The nonprofit housing society in Berlin for whom Scharoun worked.
HS	Hans Scharoun
LRO	Landrat des Kreises Osthavelland
NSSB	National Sozialist Studentenbund: NS Student League
ObmB	Oberbuergermeister (der Reichshauptstadt) Berlin
PbfD	Preussischen Bau- und finanzdirektion
PC	personal correspondence
RDT	Reichsbund Deutscher Technik
RGBl	Reichsgesetzblatt
RkFdv	Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung deutschen Volkstums
.	was the planning section of the SS, commissioned to carry out the

## Abbreviations . 2

- . regional (population, industrial,  
settlement), and urban planning in
- . the occupied eastern territories.
- RmF Reichsministerium der Finanzen
- RmVP Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklarung und  
Propaganda
- RmWV Reichs(- und Preussischen) Ministerium fuer  
Wissenschaft und
- . Volksbildung
- VB Voelkischer Beobachter

Appendix D  
Bibliography

## Bibliography . 1

(Achleitner, 68)

Alois Johann Welzenbacher; 1899 - 1955  
Friedrich Achleitner, Ottokar Uhl  
 Salzburg: (1968) Residenz Verlag

(AIVB, 70)

Berlin und seine Bauten  
 T.4, Bd.A  
 Architekten- und Ingenieurverein zu Berlin  
 Berlin: (1970) Wilhelm Ernst und Sohn

(AIVB, 74)

Berlin und seine Bauten  
 T.4, Bd.B  
 Architekten- und Ingenieurverein zu Berlin  
 Berlin: (1974) Wilhelm Ernst und Sohn

(AIVB, 75)

Berlin und seine Bauten  
 T.4, Bd.C  
 Architekten- und Ingenieurverein zu Berlin  
 Berlin: (1975) Wilhelm Ernst und Sohn

(Allen, 73)

The Nazi Seizure of Power  
William Sheridan Allen  
 New York: (1973) Franklin Watts Inc.

(Anderson, 84)

Architectural Research as a System of Research  
Programs  
 Stanford Anderson  
 Cambridge: (1984)

(Anderson, 84)

Architectural Research Programs in the Work of  
LeCorbusier  
 Stanford Anderson  
 Cambridge: (1984)

(Beetz,)

Kleinwohnungshaeuser  
Praktische Anleitung und Beispiele  
 M. Beetz  
 Wiesbaden: ( ) Heimkultur Verlag GmbH

## Bibliography . 2

(Behne,12)

Der Inkrustationsstil in Toscana

Adolf Behne

Berlin: (1912) Ebering

(Behne,19)

Die Stadtkrone

Adolf Behne

Jena: (1919) Diederichs

(Behne,19)

Wiederkehr der Kunst

Adolf Behne

Leipzig: (1919) Kurt Wolff

(Behne,26)

Der moderne Zweckbau

Adolf Behne

Muenchen: (1926) Drei Masken Verlag

(Behne,27)

Max Taut; Bauten und PlaeneNeue Werkkunst series

Adolf Behne

Berlin: (1927) F.E. Huebsch

(Behne,27)

Neues Wohnen, neues Bauen

Adolf Behne

Leipzig: (1927) Hesse &amp; Becker

(Behne,28)

Eine Stunde Architektur

Adolf Behne

Stuttgart: (1928) Akademischer Verlag Dr. Fritz  
Wedekind u.Co.

(Behne,29)

Berlin in Bildern

Adolf Behne

Wien: (1929) H. Epstein

(Behne,29)

Das neue Berlin; Grosstadtprobleme

Adolf Behne

Berlin: (1929) Deutsche Bauzeiyung GmbH



## Bibliography . 3

(Behne, 31)

Wochenende - und was man dazu braucht  
Adolf BehneDr. Emil Schaefer, editor  
Zuerich: (1931) Orell Fussli

(Behne, 35)

"Haus Mattern in Bornim bei Potsdam"  
Deutsche BauzeitungAdolf Behne  
Berlin: (16. I. 1935; H.3; S.53ff)

(Behne, 46)

Heinrich Ehmsen  
Kunst der Gegenwart 2, seriesAdolf Behne  
Potsdam: (1946) E. Stichnote

(Behne, 47)

Entartete Kunst  
Adolf Behne

Berlin: (1947) Carl Haber Verlagsbuchhandlung

(Behne, 48)

Werner Scholz  
Vierundfuenfzig Bilder mit einem Text von Adolf

Behne

Kunst der Gegenwart, series  
Adolf Behne  
Potsdam: (1948) E. Stichnote

(Behrendt, 27)

Der Sieg des neuen Baustils  
W.C. Behrendt

Stuttgart: (1927) F. Wedekind &amp; Co.

(Behrendt, 37)

Modern Building; its Nature, Problems, and Forms  
W.C. Behrendt

New York: (1937) Harcourt, Brace &amp; Co.

(Benevolo, 77)

History of Modern Architecture  
Leonardo Benevolo

Cambridge: (1977) MIT Press

## Bibliography . 4

- (Benjamin, 80)  
 "Erfahrung und Armut"  
Illuminationen  
 Walter Benjamin  
 Frankfurt a.M.: (1980) Suhrkamp
- (Benton, 75)  
Design 1920's  
 Tim Benton, Charlotte Benton & Aaron Scharf  
 Milton Keynes: (1975) Open University Press
- (Benton, 75)  
Expressionism  
 Tim Benton  
 Milton Keynes: (1975) Open University Press
- (Benton, 75)  
The International Style  
 Tim Benton, Charlotte Benton  
 Milton Keynes: (1975) Open University Press
- (Benton, 75)  
The New Objectivity  
 Tim Benton  
 Milton Keynes: (1975) Open University Press
- (Borngraber, 79)  
 "The Social Impact of the New Architecture in  
 Germany and the  
 Building of New Frankfurt"  
Architectural Association Quarterly  
 Christian Borngraber  
 London: (1979, Vol.11; No.1)
- (Borsi, )  
Architettura Del L'Espressionismo  
 F. Borsi, G.K. König  
 Genova: ( ) Vitale & Ghianda
- (Brenner, 63)  
Die Kunstpolitik des Nationalsozialismus  
 Hildegard Brenner  
 Hamburg: (1963) Rowholt Taschenbuch

## Bibliography . 4

- (Burckhardt, 80)  
The Werkbund  
 Lucius Burckhardt  
 London: (1980) The Design Council
- (Campbell, 78)  
The German Werkbund  
 Joan Campbell  
 Princeton, NJ: (1978)
- (Coldewey, 82):  
 "Scharoun und seine Heimatstadt Bremerhaven",  
 Helmut Coldewey,  
 Bremerhaven: (1982)
- (Conrads, 70)  
Programs and Manifestoes of 20th Century  
Architecture  
 Ulrich Conrads  
 Cambridge: (1970) MIT Press
- (Dal Co, 78)  
 "Interview with Albert Speer, October 1977"  
Oppositions 12  
 Francesco Dal Co, Sergio Polano  
 Cambridge: (1978) MIT Press
- (Damann, 14)  
Das Eigenheim des Buergers  
 Walter H. Damann, Emil J. Abigt  
 Wiesbaden: (1914) Heimkultur Verlagsgesellschaft
- (Feyerabend, 78)  
Against Method  
 Paul Feyerabend  
 London: (1978) Verso
- (Franken, 37)  
Die Neuordnung der Kleinsiedlung  
 Joseph Franken  
 Berlin: (1937) Verlag Siedlung und Wirtschaft GmbH
- (Frampton, 80)  
Modern Architecture  
 Kenneth Frampton  
 New York: (1980) Oxford University Press

## Bibliography . 5

(Grote,74)

Die Deutsche Stadt im 19. Jahrhundert  
Stadtplanung und Baugestaltung im in-  
dustriellen Zeitalter  
 Ludwig Grote, editor  
 Muenchen: (1974) Prestel-Verlag

(Haering,65)

Schriften, Entwuerfe, Bauten  
 Hugo Haering  
 Joedicke, Lauterbach, editors  
 Stuttgart: (1965) Karl Kraemer

(Haering,68)

Fragmente  
 Hugo Haering  
 Margot Aschenbrenner, editor  
 Berlin: (1968) Gebr. Mann

(Heinrichsbauer,36)

Industrielle Siedlung im Ruhrgebiet; in Vergan-  
genheit, Gegenwart  
und Zukunft  
 A. Heinrichsbauer  
 Essen: (1936) Verlag Glueckauf GmbH

(Herrmann,77)

Deutsche Baukunst des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts  
von 1770 bis 1840; von 1840 bis zur Gegen-  
wart  
 Wolfgang Herrmann  
 Stuttgart: (1977) Birkhauser

(Hilbersheimer,67)

Berliner Architektur der 20er Jahre  
 Ludwig Hilbersheimer  
 Mainz: (1967) Florian Kuperberg

(Hitchcock,66)

The International Style  
 Henry-Russel Hitchcock, Phillip Johnson  
 New York: (1966) W.W. Norton, Inc.

## Bibliography . 6

- (Holton, 73)  
Thematic Origins of Scientific Thought  
 Gerald Holton  
 Cambridge: (1973) Harvard University Press
- (Huse, 75)  
Neues Bauen - 1918 bis 1933  
 Norbert Huse  
 Muenchen: (1975) Heinz Moos
- (Innendekoration)  
Innendekoration: Architektur und Wohnform  
 Alexander Koch  
 Stuttgart: (1926 -1949)
- (Jackson, 70)  
The Politics of Architecture  
 Anthony Jackson  
 Toronto: (1970) University of Toronto Press
- (Jones, 75)  
"Late Works of Hans Scharoun"  
Architectural Review  
 Peter Blundell Jones  
 (1975; III)
- (Jones, 78)  
Hans Scharoun  
 Peter Blundell Jones  
 London: (1978) Gordon Fraser Gallery Ltd.
- (Jordy, 63)  
"The Symbolic Essence of Modern European Architecture of the Twenties and its continuing Influence"  
 JSAH  
 William H. Jordy  
 Amherst, MA: (1963; V.XXII, No.3, X.63)
- (Junghanns, 70)  
Bruno Taut; 1880 - 1938  
 Kurt Junghanns  
 Berlin: (1970) Deutsche Bauakademie

## Bibliography . 7

(Klein,26)

"Tagesfragen der Berliner Wohnungswirtschaft"  
Staedtebau  
 Alexander Klein  
 Berlin: (1926, Nr.6)

(Klein,34)

Das Einfamilienhaus Suedtyp  
 Alexander Klein  
 Stuttgart: (1934) Verlag Julius Hoffmann

(Koch,20)

Das schoene Heim, Ratgeber fuer die Ausgestaltung  
und Einrichtung  
der Wohnung  
 Alexander Koch  
 Darmstadt: (1920)

(Kuhn,70)

The Structure of Scientific Revolution  
 Thomas Kuhn  
 Chicago: (1970) University of Chicago Press

(Lehmann-Haupt,73)

Art under a Dictatorship  
 Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt  
 New York: (1973) Octagon Books

(Lubahn,38)

Praktische Heimstaettenarbeit  
 Johannes Lubahn  
 Berlin: (1938) Beamtenheimstaettenwerk des  
 Reichsbundes der  
 Deutschen Beamten

(Miller-Lane,68)

Architecture and Politics in Germany 1918 - 1945  
 Barbara Miller-Lane  
 Cambridge, MA: (1968) Harvard University Press

(Miller-Lane,78)

Nazi Ideology before 1933  
 Barbara Miller-Lane, Leila J. Rupp  
 Austin, TX: (1978) University of Texas Press

## Bibliography . 8

(Millon,78)

Art and Architecture in the Service of Politics

Henry A. Millon, Linda Nochlin

Cambridge, MA: (1978) MIT Press

(Olson,70)

The Special View of History

Charles Olson

Berkeley: (1970)

(Pehnt,80)

"Distant Goals, Great Hopes: The Deutscher Werkbund  
1918 - 1924"The Werkbund

Wolfgang Pehnt

London: (1980) The Design Council

(Peltz-Dreckman,78)

National Sozialistischer SiedlungsbauVersuch einer Analyse der die Sied-  
lungspolitik bestimmenden

Faktoren am Beispiel des Nationalsozialismus

Ute Peltz-Dreckman

Muenchen: (1978) Minerva

(Petsch,76)

Baukunst und Stadtplanung im Dritten Reich

Joachim Petsch

Muenchen: (1976) Carl Hanser

(Pfankuch,76)

Hans Scharoun

Peter Pfankuch

Berlin: (1976) Akademie der Kuenste

(Posener,72)

"Haering, Scharoun, Mies, LeCorbusier"

From Schinkel to the Bauhaus

Julius Posener

London: (1972) Lund Humphries

(Posener,80)

"Between Art and Industry - the Deutscher Werkbund"

The Werkbund

Julius Posener

London: (1980) The Design Council

## Bibliography . 9

(Scharoun, 55)

"Die Breslauer Akademie - Experiment und Erfuellung"  
 catalogue: Maler der Breslauer Akademie  
 Hans Scharoun  
 Berlin: (1955) Haus am Luetzowplatz

(Schumacher, 55)

Stroemungen in Deutscher Baukunst seit 1800  
 Fritz Schumacher  
 Memmingen/Allgaeu: (1955) Wilhelm Wortmann

(Schwab, 73)

Das Buch vom Bauen  
 Alexander Schwab  
 Duesseldorf: (1973)

(Schwarz, 69)

Die Form - Stimme des Deutschen Werkbundes 1925 -  
1934  
 Felix Schwarz, Frank Gloor, editors  
 Guetersloh: (1969) Bertelsmann Fachverlag

(Smith, 82)

Feind schreibt mit  
 Ein amerikanischer Korrespondent erlebt  
 Nazi-Deutschland  
 Howard K. Smith  
 Berlin: (1982 [1942]) Rotbuch Verlag

(Staber, 62)

"Hans Scharoun, ein Beitrag zum Organischen Bauen"  
Zodiac  
 Margit Staber  
 (1962, No.10)

(Stegemann, 37)

Vom Wirtschaftlichen Bauen  
 Auftrag der Deutschen Akademie fuer  
 Bauforschung  
 Rudolf Stegemann  
 Dresden: (1937) Verlag Laube Druck-GmbH



## Bibliography . 10

(Steiner,67)

Language and Silence

Georg Steiner

Forge Village, MA: (1967) Murray Printing Co.

(Stollberg,29)

Jahrbuch der Baukunst 1928/29

Otto Stollberg

Berlin: (1929)

(Taut,27)

Bauen - der neue Wohnbau

Bruno Taut

Berlin: (1927) Klinkman und Bierman

(Taylor,74)

The Word in Stone

Robert Taylor

Berkeley: (1974) University of California Press

(Teut,67)

Architektur im Dritten Reich 1933 - 1945

Anna Teut

Berlin: (1967) Ullstein GmbH

(Verein Deutsches Holz,33)

Die 35 Einfamilienhaeuser der Holzsiedlung am  
Kochenhof

Verein Deutsches Holz, editor

Stuttgart: (1933) Julius Hoffmann

(Voelckers,41)

Das Grundrisswerk;1400 Grundrisse ausgefuehrter Bauten jeder Art mit  
Erlaeuterungen,

Schnitten und Schaubildern,

Otto Voelckers

Stuttgart: (1941) Julius Hoffmann Verlag

(Voelckers,)

Deutsche Hausfibel

Otto Voelckers

## Bibliography . 11

(Wagerin,76)

Heinrich Tessenow, ein Baumeister; 1876 - 1950  
Gerda Wagerin, Gerhard Weiss  
 Essen: (1976) Richard Bacht

(Whyte,81)

Bruno Taut, Baumeister einer Neuen Welt  
Boyd Jain Whyte  
 Stuttgart: (1981)

(Wiedemann,36)

Industrielle Heimstaettensiedlung; der Weg zur  
 Krisenfestigkeit  
 des Deutschen Arbeiters  
 W. Wiedemann  
 Berlin: (1936) VDI Verlag GmbH

(Wilson,69)

"Light on Scharoun"  
Architectural Review  
Colin St.John Wilson  
 (1969, V.165, May)

(Wulf,83)

Die bildenden Kuenste im Dritten Reich  
Joseph Wulf  
 Frankfurt/M.: (1983) Ullstein

(Zeman,73)

Nazi Propaganda  
Z.A.B. Zeman  
 New York: (1973) Oxford University Press

## Acknowledgements

I thank those people who have, over the last few years, aided and supported me in this endeavor.

Professors Stanford Anderson and Maurice Smith,  
for the impetus to observe architecture, to describe what I've seen,  
and to put it to use.

Gisela Trögele,  
for her collaboration and support.  
Tom, Renee, Michael, & Ulrike  
for countless things.

Herr Achim Wendschuh,  
the Akademie der Künste, Berlin  
for generous support of my work with the  
Scharoun archive.

the Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Berlin  
Bundesarchiv, Koblenz (Dr. Kreikamp)  
Landesarchiv, Berlin  
for access to and reproductions from their  
collections

Sergius Ruegenberg  
Kaethe Mohrmann  
Erich Harendza  
for recounting memories of a very difficult  
time.

Vladimir Slapeta  
for access to documents from the Lubomir  
Slapeta Archive.

Professor Joeseeph Ferreira  
and his project  
for logistic support